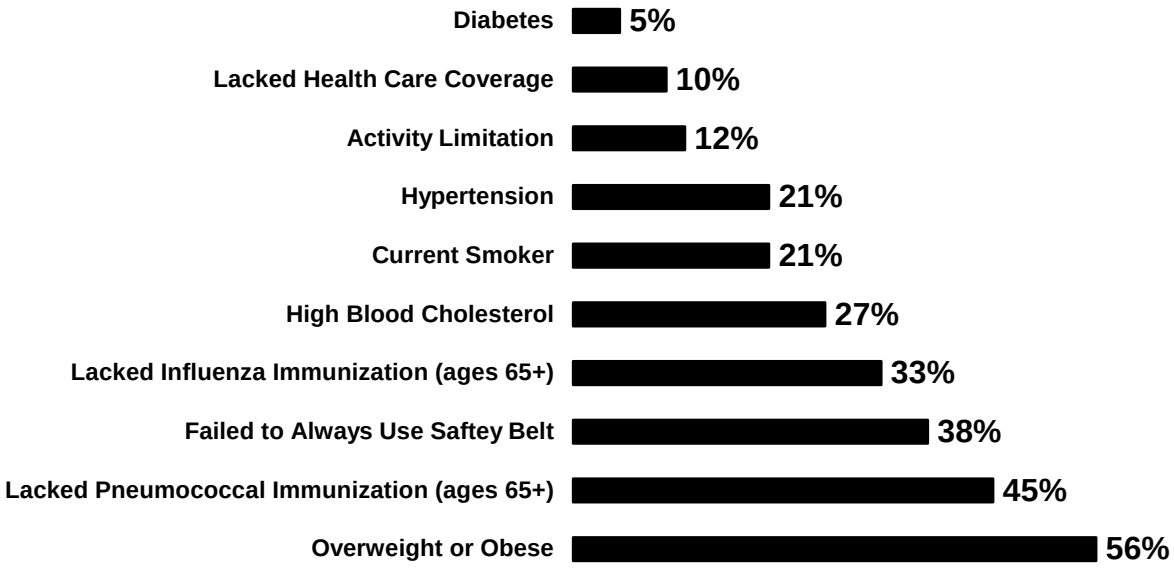
# Health Risk Behaviors of Kansans 1999




## Kansas Department of Health and Environment

# Health Risk Behaviors of Kansans 1999

State of Kansas
Bill Graves, Governor

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Clyde D. Graeber, Secretary

## Report Preparation:

Mona Arnold, Research Analyst, Bureau of Health Promotion (BHP)
D. Charles Hunt, MPH, Epidemiologist, BHP
Stephen Pickard, MD, Medical Epidemiologist, BHP

## Project Funding:

Partial funding for the 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey was provided by a grant award from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA.

**Kansas Department of Health and Environment**
**Bureau of Health Promotion**

April 2002

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the Health Risk Studies Program of the Bureau of Health Promotion (BHP) within the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). It is part of the Department's ongoing commitment to assess lifestyle-related health risks of Kansans. The health information contained in this report will assist public health leaders in effectively targeting program interventions that decrease the risk of chronic diseases, acute illnesses, injuries, and premature death.

Special recognition is extended to the survey staff who made the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of Kansans possible. Their dedication and perseverance resulted in data that are highly representative of health behaviors of adult residents of Kansas.

| Survey Director: | Research Analyst: |
|---|---|
| D. Charles Hunt, MPH | Mona Arnold |

A special thank you goes to the staff of the Bureau of Health Promotion for sharing office space and equipment with interviewers and to the residents of Kansas who participated in the survey.

The BHP welcomes comments and suggestions on the content and format of this report and on the data presented. Additional statistics not contained in this report may be available upon request. Please direct all comments, questions, and requests to:

BRFSS Coordinator
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Health Promotion
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 230
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1274
(785) 291-3742

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

| Health Status | 1999 KS | 1999 US* |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage reporting that in general their health was fair or poor | 13 | 13 |
| **Activity Limitation and Quality of Life** | | |
| Percentage who reported a limitation in any activities due to an impairment or health problem | 12 | NA |
| Percentage who reported any days in the past 30 during which pain made it hard to do usual activities | 21 | NA |
| Percentage who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they felt sad, blue, or depressed | 5 | NA |
| Percentage who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they felt worried, tense, or anxious | 12 | NA |
| Percentage who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they did not get enough sleep or rest | 22 | NA |
| Percentage who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they did not feel very healthy and full of energy | 32 | NA |
| **Health Care Access** | | |
| Percentage reporting no health insurance or other health care coverage | 10 | 12 |
| Percentage unable to see a doctor due to cost during the past 12 months | 7 | 10 |
| **Hypertension Awareness** | | |
| Percentage ever told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure | 21 | 24 |
| **Cholesterol Awareness** | | |
| Percentage told they had high cholesterol among those who had ever had their cholesterol checked | 27 | 30 |
| **Overweight** | | |
| Percentage overweight based on NHANES Criteria for overweight** | 33 | 34 |
| Percentage overweight based on NHLBI Guidelines ($25 \leq BMI < 30$) | 37 | 37*** |
| Percentage obese based on NHLBI Guidelines ($BMI \geq 30$) | 19 | 20*** |
| Percentage overweight or obese based on NHLBI Guidelines ($BMI \geq 25$) | 56 | NA |

* 1999 United States median from BRFSS data
** National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey: Body mass index $\geq$ 27.8 for males and $\geq$ 27.3 for females
*** Available from trends data on the BRFSS website: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/Trends/TrendData.asp

| Diabetes | 1999 KS | 1999 US* |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage ever told they had diabetes (except during pregnancy only) . . . . . | 5 | 6 |
| **Oral Health** | | |
| Percentage who had not visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past two years . . | 20 | NA |
| Percentage who have had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease . . . . . | 17 | 20 |
| Percentage of children ages 7 to 17 who had never had dental sealants on their teeth | 59 | NA |
| **Tobacco** | | |
| Percentage who currently smoke cigarettes . . . . . | 21 | 23 |
| **Alcohol Use** | | |
| Percentage having five or more drinks on an occasion, one or more times during the past month . . . . . | 12 | 15 |
| Percentage having an average of 60 or more drinks during the past month . . . . . | 3 | 4 |
| Percentage having driven after having too much to drink, one or more times in the past month . . . . . | 3 | 2 |
| **Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening** | | |
| Percentage of women ages 50 and older who had not had a mammogram within the past two years . . . . . | 20 | 25 |
| Percentage of women ages 50 and older who had not had a clinical breast exam within the past two years . . . . . | 23 | 23 |
| Percentage of women ages 40 and older who have never had both a clinical breast exam and a mammogram . . . . . | 21 | 19 |
| Percentage of women ages 50 and older who had not had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam within the past two years . . . . . | 29 | 32 |
| Percentage of women with a uterine cervix who had not had a pap smear within the past two years . . . . . | 15 | NA** |
| **Adult Immunization** | | |
| Percentage ages 65 and older who had not had an influenza vaccine within the past 12 months . . . . . | 33 | 33 |
| Percentage ages 65 and older who had never had a pneumonia vaccine . . . . . | 45 | 45 |

* 1999 United States median from BRFSS data

** CDC uses within past 3 years on the BRFSS summary prevalence report.

| Colorectal Cancer Screening | 1999 KS | 1999 US* |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage ages 50 and older who had not had a fecal occult blood test within the past two years | 74 | 74 |
| Percentage ages 50 and older who had not had a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years | 71 | NA |
| Percentage ages 50 and older who had never had a sigmoidoscopy | 61 | 56 |
| **Injury Control** | | |
| Percentage who reported the oldest child ages 5 to 15 failed to always use a bicycle helmet | 70 | NA** |
| Percentage who reported the oldest child ages 0 to 15 failed to always use safety seat (ages 0-4) or seatbelt (ages 5-15) | 13 | NA |
| Percentage of adult respondents who failed to always use a safety belt | 38 | NA |
| Percentage of households that do not have an installed and working smoke detector in the home | 10 | NA |
| **Folic Acid** | | |
| Percentage of women ages 18-44 who do not know that taking folic acid prevents birth defects | 60 | NA |
| **STDs and HIV/AIDS** | | |
| Percentage ages 18-64 whose self-reported HIV risk was medium or high | 7 | 7 |
| Percentage ages 18-49 who reported having two or more new sexual partners during the past year | 8 | NA |
| Percentage ages 18-49 with one or more new sex partners who reported not using a condom at first intercourse with most recent partner | 31 | NA |
| **Parenting** | | |
| Percentage who reported oldest child ages 1-17 watched two or more hours of TV on previous day. | 50 | NA |
| Percentage who reported no household rules about program, movie, and video game content for oldest child ages 5-17 | 33 | NA |

* 1999 United States median from BRFSS data
** The national data available is calculated using a different weighting variable (final weight) than the one used for Kansas data (weighted to child ages 0-15).

# Survey Content

For the complete text of each question and response frequencies, see page 44.

## CORE MODULES

**Health Status**
- Self-perceived health
- Physical health not good
- Mental health not good
- Missed usual activities due to poor health

**Health Care Access**
- Insurance coverage
- Type of insurance
- Length of time without health insurance
- Inability to see doctor due to cost
- Time since last check-up

**Hypertension Awareness**
- Last blood pressure check
- Diagnosis of high blood pressure

**Cholesterol Awareness**
- Last blood cholesterol check
- Diagnosis of high blood cholesterol

**Diabetes**
- Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus

**Oral Health**
- Length of time since last dental visit
- Teeth lost due to tooth decay or gum disease
- Time since teeth cleaned by dentist or hygienist

**Skin Cancer**
- Had sunburn during the past 12 months
- How many sunburns during the past 12 months

**Tobacco Use**
- Current and former smoking status
- Number of cigarettes consumed
- Quitting for 1+ days during the past 12 months
- Elapsed time since quitting

**Alcohol Consumption**
- Any alcohol consumption during the past month
- Frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption
- Drinking and driving during the past month

**Demographics**
- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Hispanic ethnicity
- Marital status
- Ages of children in the home
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- Income
- Height and weight
- County

**Women's Health**
- Elapsed time since last mammogram
- Reason for last mammogram
- Elapsed time since last clinical breast exam
- Reason for last clinical breast exam
- Elapsed time since last pap smear
- Reason for last pap smear
- Hysterectomy
- Current pregnancy

**Immunization**
- Flu shot during the last 12 months
- Lifetime pneumonia shot

**Colorectal Cancer Screening**
- Time since last fecal occult blood test
- Time since last sigmoidoscopy

**Injury Control**
- Age of oldest child under the age of 16
- Bicycle helmet use by oldest child
- Time since last tested smoke detectors in home

**HIV/AIDS**
- HIV prevention education in school
- Encourage teenager to use a condom
- Self-perceived risk for acquiring HIV infection
- Elapsed time since last blood test for HIV
- Reason for last blood test for HIV
- Location of last blood test for HIV
- Receipt of test results
- Counseling about test results

## STATE-ADDED MODULES

**Quality of Life and Disability**
- Social and emotional support
- Life satisfaction
- Work limitation
- Limitation learning, remembering, or concentrating
- Use of special equipment
- Distance able to walk
- Activity limitation
- Cause of activity limitation
- Duration of activity limitation
- Limitation in personal care
- Limitation in routine care
- Limitation due to pain
- Sad, blue or depressed
- Worried, tense or anxious
- Insufficient sleep or rest
- Healthy and full of energy
- Others in household with activity limitation
- Age of others with activity limitation

**Diabetes**
- Problem paying for diabetes supplies
- Talked to dietician about diabetes past 5 years
- Remove socks and shoes before seeing doctor
- Doctor examined feet
- Who decides when next diabetes checkup
- Use of insulin and/or pills
- Age of diagnosis
- Knowledge of glycosylated hemoglobin
- Health problems associated with diabetes
- Hospitalization due to diabetes

**Physical Activity**
- Type and amount of work
- Activity at work
- Walking
- Strength-training exercise
- Amount of time watching TV
- Amount of time using computer
- Future plans regarding physical activity
- Doctor talked about physical activity
- Weight change in past 5 years
- Weight at 21 years of age

**Parenting**
- Age of oldest child under the age of 18
- Parent or guardian of child
- Parent who spends the most time with the child
- Child dividing time between households
- Amount of TV watched by child
- Activity shared with the oldest child
- Family rules
- Where oldest child goes after school
- Adult supervision after school
- Time spent in daycare (oldest child ages 1-4)

**STDs/AIDS**
- Known anyone with AIDS or HIV
- HIV test during last pregnancy
- Doctor talked about sexual practices
- Community programs to reduce STD's and AIDS
- Number of new sex partners in past 12 months
- Risk situations with most recent sex partner

**Dental Sealants**
- Children ages 7 to 17 with dental sealants

**Folic Acid**
- Knowledge about folic acid
- Use of folic acid

**Injury Control**
- Safety belt use
- Safety restraint use by oldest child ages 0-15
- Working smoke detector in home

# INTRODUCTION

Approximately half of all deaths in the United States can be attributed to just nine factors: tobacco; diet/activity patterns; alcohol; microbial agents; toxic agents; firearms; sexual behavior; motor vehicles; and illicit use of drugs (McGinnis and Foege, 1993). Consequently, making substantial improvements in health outcomes (illness, death, injury, and disability) requires improving health behaviors. Community efforts to improve health depend on measurement of both health outcomes and health behaviors to design and measure the impact of local health intervention efforts.

Health outcomes can be measured in medical records and vital records, such as birth certificates and death certificates, but measuring the behaviors that have such a profound impact on health requires either observing what people do or asking them what they do. Structured interviewing (i.e., surveying) of large numbers of individuals randomly selected from the population (sampling) has been the most commonly employed and most economical method for measuring behavior.

While national prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors were available prior to the early 1980's through studies conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (e.g., National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys; National Health Interview Survey), these data were not available at the state level. It was recognized that national data may not be applicable to any given state, yet state health agencies have the primary role of targeting resources to reduce behavioral risks and their consequent health outcomes. As telephone survey methodology was gaining wide acceptance as a valid way of measuring health risk behaviors in populations, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was established in 1984 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide such state-level data on behavioral health risks and preventive health practices.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, which is coordinated and partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is the largest continuously conducted telephone survey in the world. It is conducted in every state, the District of Columbia, and several United States territories. The first BRFSS survey in Kansas was conducted as a point-in-time survey in 1990, and Kansas has conducted the BRFSS survey annually since 1992.

Healthy Kansans 2000 was a process similar to Healthy People 2000 which set health objectives for the state and provided baseline data against which to measure progress achieving the objectives. Many of the objectives in Healthy Kansans were designed to be measured by the BRFSS. The table on the next page lists the objectives from Healthy Kansans 2000 which can be measured using BRFSS data and provides the 1999 measures for each objective for Kansas and the 1999 median prevalence rates for the United States.

# Healthy Kansans 2000 Objectives Measured by BRFSS Data

| Healthy Kansans 2000 Objectives | Healthy Kansans 2000 Target | Kansas 1999 | US 1999* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reduce the prevalence of being overweight among adults.** | ≤20% | 33% | 34% |
| Increase the proportion of Kansans engaging in regular physical activity at least 5 times a week for at least 30 minutes. | ≥40% | NA*** | NA |
| Decrease the proportion of Kansans engaging in no leisure time physical activity. | ≤15% | NA*** | NA |
| Increase fruit and vegetable consumption to ≥ 5 servings a day among Kansans. | ≥35% | NA*** | NA |
| Reduce the prevalence of current smoking among adults. | ≤15% | 21% | 23% |
| Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 18 and older. | ≤4% | NA*** | NA |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 40 and older who have ever received a clinical breast exam and a mammogram. | ≥80% | 79% | 81% |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast exam and mammogram within the past 2 yrs. | ≥60% | 71% | 68% |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 18 and older with a uterine cervix who have ever received a Pap smear test. | ≥98% | 95% | 95% |
| Increase the proportion of women aged 18 and older with a uterine cervix who have received a Pap smear test in the past 2 yrs. | ≥90% | 85% | NA |
| Increase the proportion of adults with health care coverage. | ≥92% | 90% | 88% |
| Reduce the proportion of adults not seeking health care due to cost. | ≤6% | 7% | 10% |
| Increase the proportion of Kansans who have a specific source of primary care for their ongoing preventive and episodic health care. | ≥95% | NA*** | NA |
| Increase the proportion of non-institutionalized adults aged 65 and older who have ever been vaccinated for pneumonia. | NA | 55% | 55% |
| Increase the proportion of non-institutionalized adults aged 65 and older who have been vaccinated for influenza in the past 12 months. | NA | 67% | 67% |
| Increase the proportion of Kansans aged 50 and older who have ever had a proctoscopic (sigmoidoscopic) exam. | ≥50% | 39% | 44% |
| Increase the proportion of adult Kansans who have had their cholesterol checked in the past five years. | ≥75% | 69% | 69% |
| Increase the proportion of health care providers who provide counseling on the prevention of HIV and other STDs. | ≥50% | 41% | NA |
| Increase the proportion of adults who report always using their seat belts. | ≥70% | 63% | NA |
| Increase the proportion of children aged 0-4 who always ride in a safety seat. | ≥95% | 97% | NA |

* 1999 United States median from BRFSS data
** Body Mass Index ≥27.8 for males and ≥27.3 for females
*** Objective measured by past BRFSS data but not measured in 1999

**Fair or Poor Health Status:** *Respondents who reported that in general their health was fair or poor.*
**Activity Limitation:** *Respondents who reported a limitation in any activities due to an impairment or health problem.*
**Pain Limitation:** *Respondents who reported any days in the past 30 during which pain made it hard to do usual activities.*
**Anxiety:** *Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they felt worried, tense or anxious.*

## Quality of Life

### Background

Self-perceived health status reported as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor is a subjective assessment by a person of the quality of their own health. This measurement has become an essential component of instruments designed to assess health-related quality of life and has been shown to be an independent predictor of mortality (Mossey and Shapiro, 1982; Kaplan and Camacho, 1983). In addition to its utility as a predictor of other health outcomes, self-perceived health status can also be used as an outcome measurement to study which factors are associated with varying levels of self-perceived health. Self-perceived fair or poor health has been consistently associated with measures of reduction of quality of life such as dissatisfaction with life, depressed mood, anxiety, and activity limitations in Kansas behavior risk data.

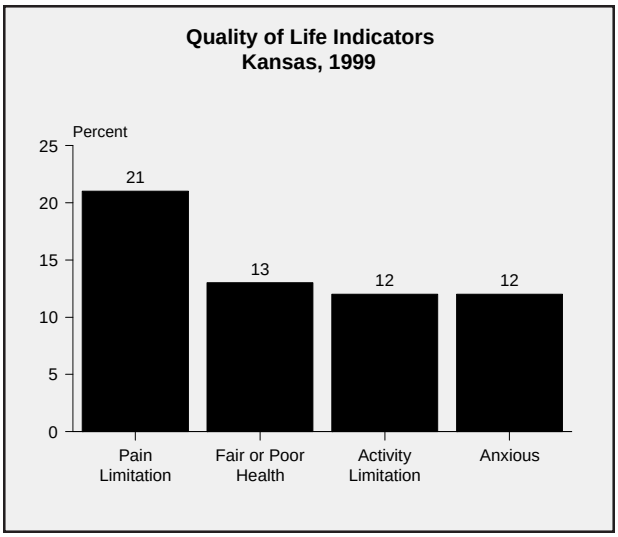
More than 54 million Americans experience some limitation in their activities as a result of an acute or chronic health problem. This prevalence of activity limitations or disability will likely increase by about 50% by the year 2010 due to improved survival of persons with chronic health problems and increased numbers of persons over age 65 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999). Because disabilities are long term impairments caused by injuries, congenital anomalies, and chronic diseases, preventing injuries, congenital anomalies and chronic diseases should be the first priority of community health improvement efforts. Preventing the complications of chronic impairments and improving the functional capabilities and quality of life of persons with disabilities also offers substantial health benefits to community members.

The measurement of quality of life is an area of intensive research. The complexity of the factors which contribute to physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being is such that no optimal set of indicators exists to describe quality of life. Four indicators are presented in this chapter -- fair or poor health status, activity limitation, pain limitation, and anxiety. Although each of these indicators reflects an aspect of quality of life, creating a threshold above which a person has the risk factor and below which the person does not is, by necessity, somewhat arbitrary.

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Thirteen percent of respondents in Kansas reported their general health as fair or poor which was the same as the United States median percent in 1999. The percentage of Kansans who reported being in fair or poor health increased with increasing age and decreased with increasing income and greater educational attainment. Population sub-groups which reported an increased prevalence of fair or poor general health included persons diagnosed with diabetes or high blood pressure, persons reporting

limiting pain in the last 30 days, persons who reported being anxious or sad 14 or more days of the last 30, and persons with an activity limitation. Persons living in rural or mixed counties reported fair or poor health more frequently than those living in urban counties.




Twelve percent of respondents reported being limited because of an impairment or health problem. The percentage of respondents with an activity limitation increased with advancing age and decreased with increasing income. Nearly one-third of those over age 75 reported an activity limitation. Persons who reported fair or poor health, depressed mood (14 or more days of the past 30 during which they felt sad, blue or depressed), diabetes, and limiting pain were most likely to report activity limitations.

Among Kansas respondents, twelve percent reported one or more days during the past 30 days when pain made it difficult to do their usual activities. The percentage of those with limiting pain appeared to be lower among respondents with higher household incomes. Population sub-groups with an elevated presence of limiting pain compared to all respondents were those with an activity limitation (over half of respondents with an activity limitation reported limiting pain), those reporting depressed mood (50% had limiting pain), those reporting anxiety, fair or poor general health, and those with diabetes or high blood pressure.

Twelve percent of Kansas respondents reported 14 or more days of the past 30 during which they felt worried, tense, or anxious. Anxiety appeared to decrease with increasing income and was lower among Kansans over the age of 55. Population sub-groups with an elevated prevalence of anxiety were those reporting an activity limitation, fair or poor health, limiting pain, and depressed mood. Among those with depressed mood, 83% reported 14 or more days that they were worried, tense, or anxious.

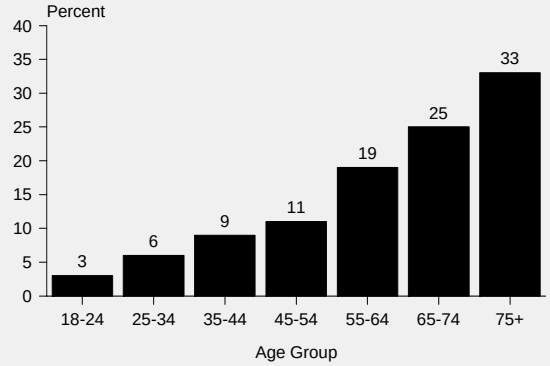
References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). Disability and Health Branch [On-line]. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/programs/cddh/dh/scabout.htm

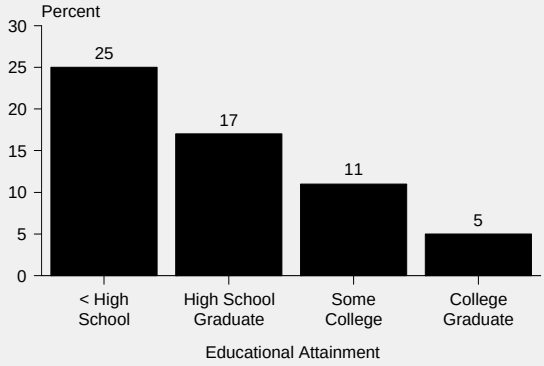
Kaplan, G.A. & Camacho, T. (1983). Perceived health and mortality: a nine-year follow-up of the Human Population Laboratory cohort. American Journal of Epidemiology, 117, 292-304.

Mossey, J.M. & Shapiro, E. (1982). Self-rated health: a predictor of mortality among the elderly. American Journal of Public Health, 72, 800-808.

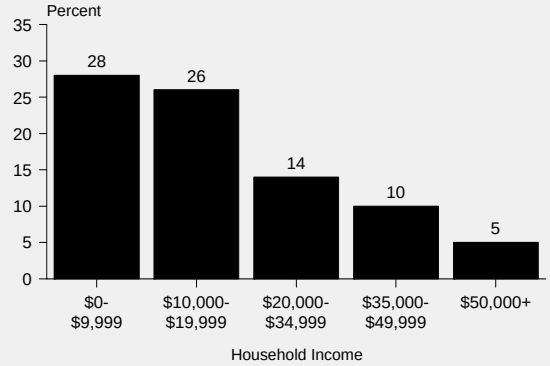
**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health, by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



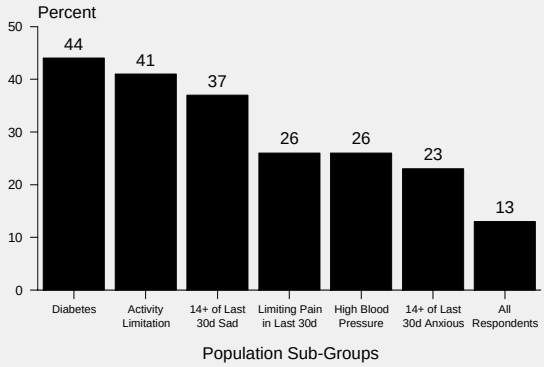

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health, by Education Kansas, 1999**



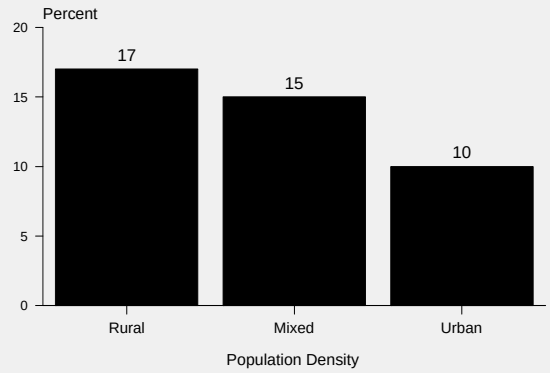

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health, by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



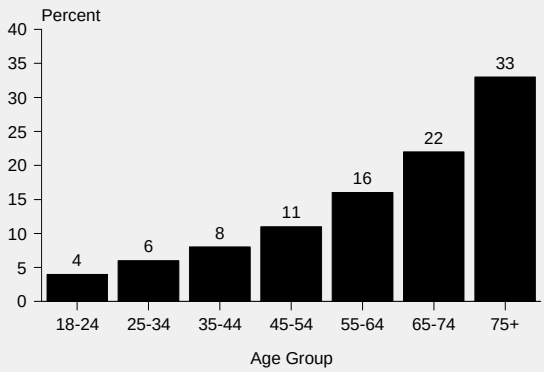

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health, by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



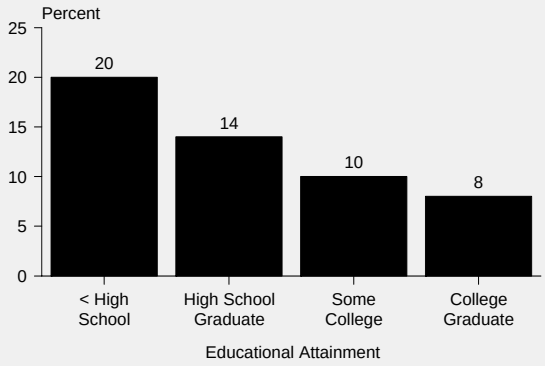

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting Fair or Poor Health, by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



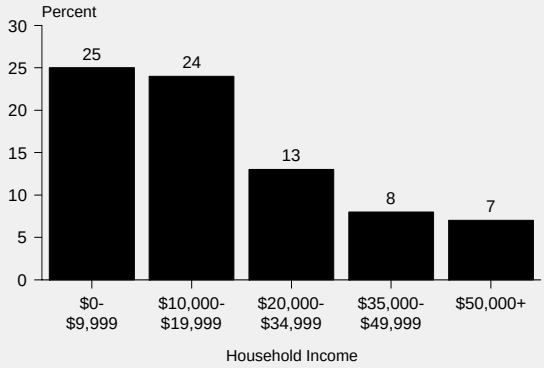

**Percentage of Respondents with an Activity Limitation, by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



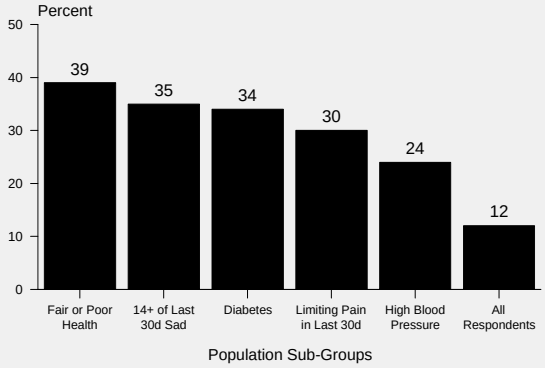
**Percentage of Respondents with an Activity Limitation, by Education Kansas, 1999**



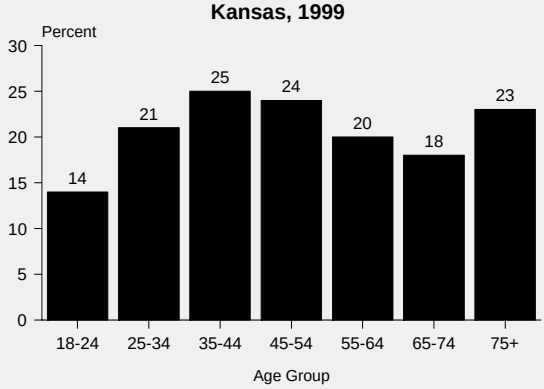

**Percentage of Respondents with an Activity Limitation, by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



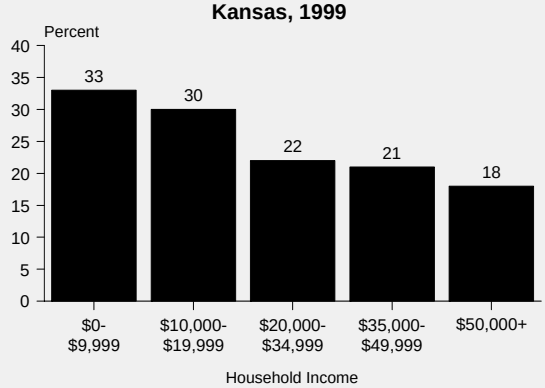

**Percentage of Respondents with an Activity Limitation, by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



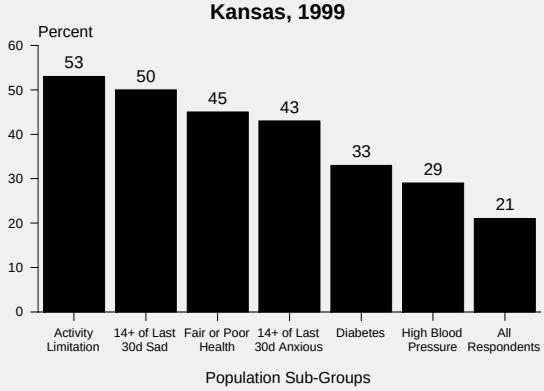

**Percentage of Respondents with Limiting Pain One or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



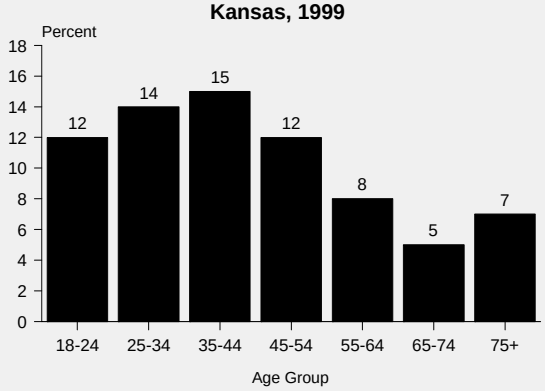

**Percentage of Respondents with Limiting Pain One or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



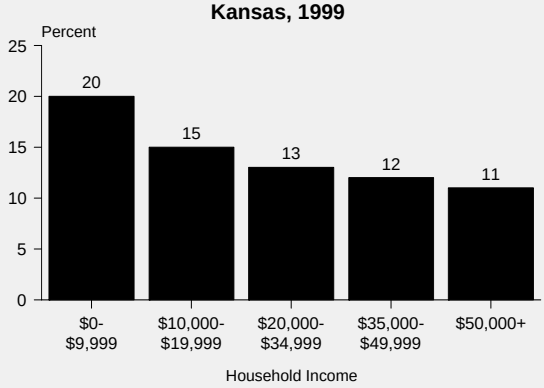

**Percentage of Respondents with Limiting Pain One or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



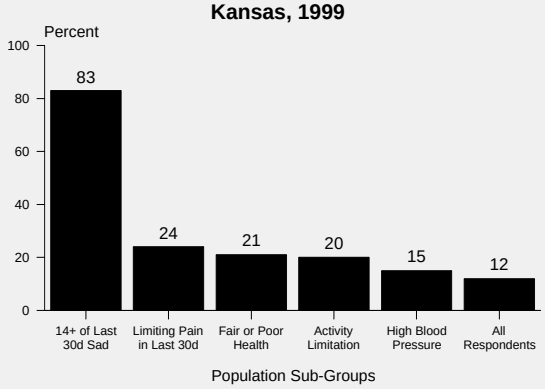
**Percentage of Respondents Who Were Worried, Tense, or Anxious 14 or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Age Group Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Were Worried, Tense, or Anxious 14 or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Household Income Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Were Worried, Tense, or Anxious 14 or More Days of the Last 30 Days by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



**Lacked Health Care Coverage:** *Respondents who reported that they lacked any form of health care coverage, including health insurance, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), Medicare, Medicaid, or military insurance plans.*
**Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost:** *Respondents who reported that they were unable to see a doctor due to the cost during the past twelve months.*

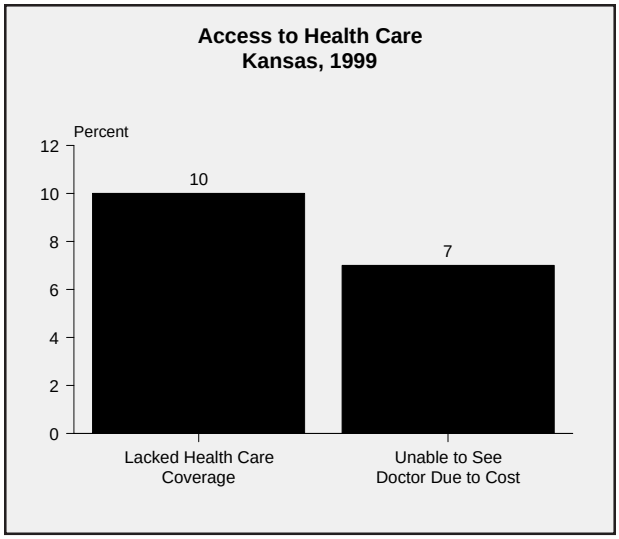
## Health Care Access

### Background

Despite the slowing rate of growth for national health expenditures that has occurred in the 1990's (Congressional Budget Office, 1997a), the estimated costs of health care in the United States exceeded one trillion dollars in 1996 (Congressional Budget Office, 1997b). This represented an annual expenditure of approximately $3,900 per person and accounted for more than 13 percent of the gross domestic product (McKenna, Taylor, Marks, and Koplan, 1998). These expenditures are likely to increase as the percentage of the population over the age of 65 increases due to the aging of the "baby boom" generation. Approximately 60 percent of the total health care costs in the United States are due to chronic diseases (Hoffman, Rice, and Sung, 1996).

A traditional benefit of employment has been the provision of health insurance. However, as health care costs increase, fewer employers are able to provide insurance for their employees, or have shifted more of the cost of providing insurance to their employees. This has resulted in larger numbers of persons without insurance. This increase in the number of uninsured persons has profound implications for public health. Without insurance, many people do not have access to clinical preventive services, such as cervical cancer screenings (pap smears) and blood cholesterol tests. As a result, they may be more likely to develop diseases which require more costly treatment. In 1999, the median percent of those without health insurance in the United States was 12 percent (BRFSS, 1999).

Two indicators are presented in this chapter -- lacked health care coverage and unable to see a doctor due to cost. The percentage of the population with health insurance is one measure of access to care; however, even those persons who have insurance may have only hospitalization coverage, may have high deductibles, or may be unable to afford medications prescribed. The second indicator, being unable to see a doctor due to cost, attempts to measure provider visits actually foregone due to financial access barriers.




### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Ten percent of Kansas respondents reported not having health insurance at the time of the survey and fourteen percent of respondents reported being uninsured at some time during the past 12 months. For most of those without health insurance at the time of the survey the problem was of long duration; 54% reported being uninsured for at

least two years. Persons ages 18-34 reported higher rates of being uninsured than did those of older age groups. Being uninsured decreased with advancing education and income. Other factors associated with not having insurance included being Hispanic, not being employed for wages, being self-employed, being divorced or separated, and being a member of unmarried couple/never married. Among all respondents, 21% reported being covered by Medicare and 1% reported being covered by Medicaid. Forty-three percent of respondents reported being covered by employer purchased plans.

Seven percent of respondents reported being unable to see a doctor due to cost during the past 12 months. Inability to see a doctor due to cost was higher among respondents less than 34 years of age, among Hispanic Kansans, among those with less than a high school education, and among those with annual household income levels below $20,000. Other factors associated with inability to see a doctor due to cost included not being employed for wages and being divorced or separated.

References:

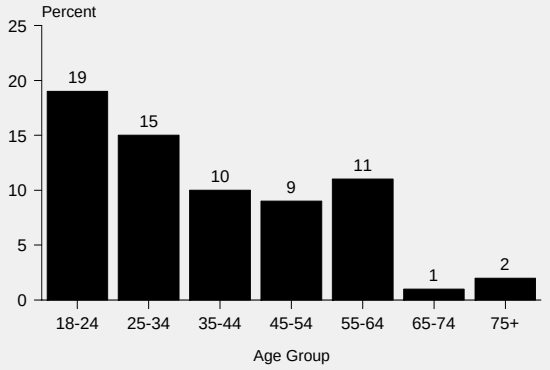
Congressional Budget Office. (1997a). Trends in Health Care Spending by the Private Sector. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, DC.

Congressional Budget Office. (1997b). The Economic Budget Outlook, 1998-2007. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, DC.

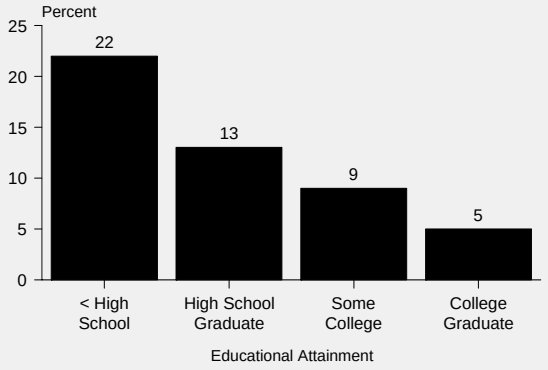
Hoffman, C., Rice, D., & Sung, H.Y. (1996). Persons with chronic conditions: their prevalence and costs. Journal of the American Medical Association, 276, 1473-1479.

McKenna, M.T., Taylor, W.R., Marks, J.S., & Koplan, J.P. (1998). Current issues and challenges in chronic disease control. In R. C. Brownson, P. L. Remington & J. R. Davis (Eds.), Chronic disease epidemiology and control. (pp. 1-26). Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

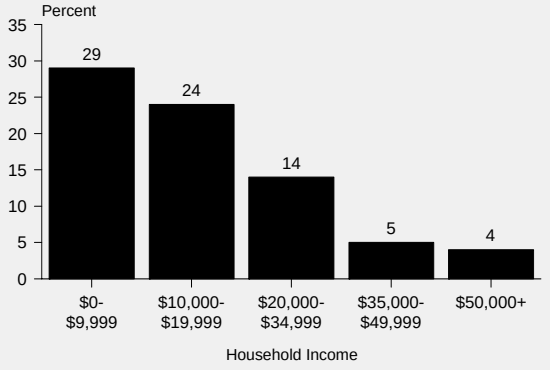
**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Age Group**
**Kansas, 1999**



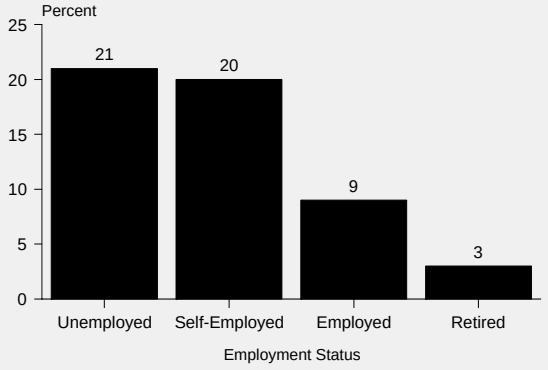

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Education**
**Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Household Income**
**Kansas, 1999**

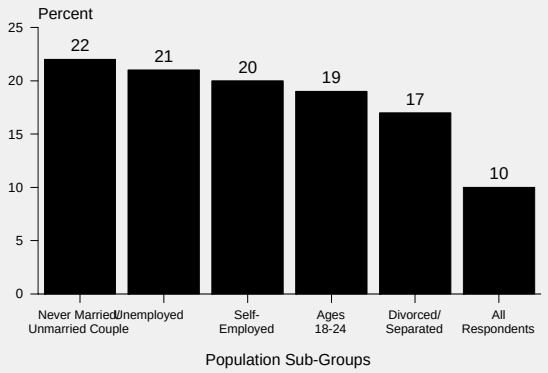



**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Employment Status**
**Kansas, 1999**

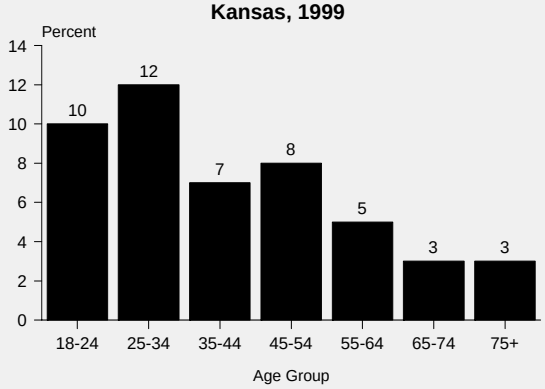



**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Marital Status**
**Kansas, 1999**

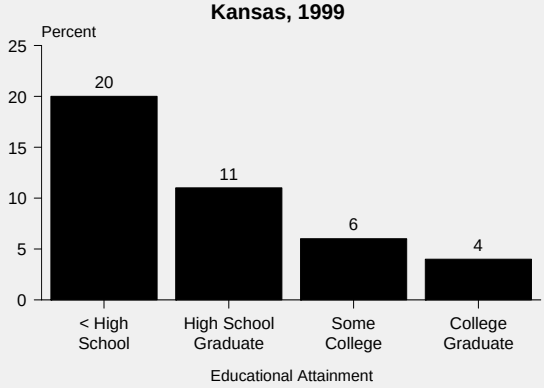

**Percentage of Respondents Reporting No Health Care Coverage, by Sub-Group**
**Kansas, 1999**



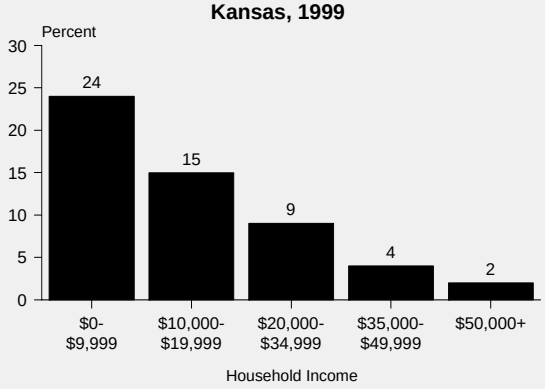
**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



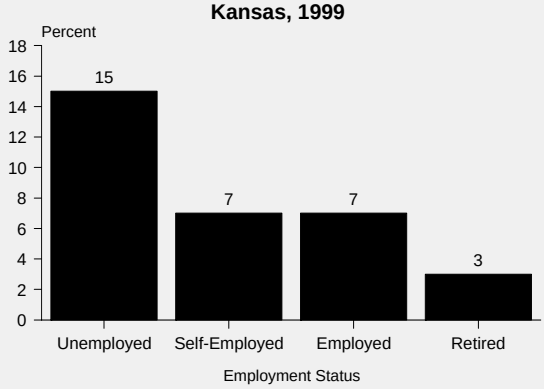

**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Education Kansas, 1999**



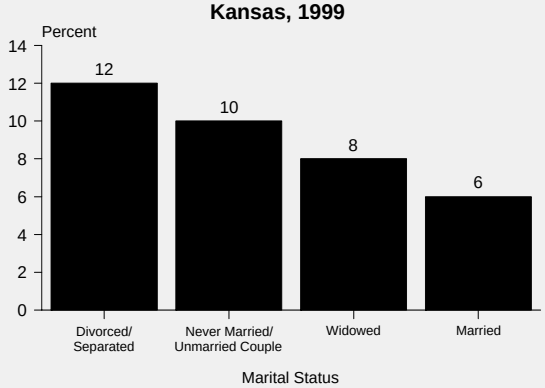

**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



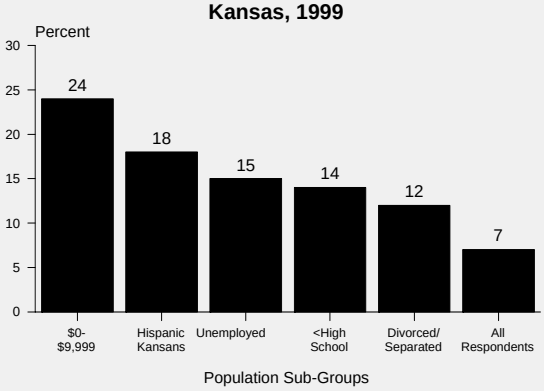

**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Employment Status Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Marital Status Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Being Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



**Overweight:** *Overweight is a Body Mass Index (BMI) 25 to less than 30 according to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's guidelines.*
**Obese:** *Obese is a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 according to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's guidelines.*
**Overweight or Obese:** *Overweight or obese is a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 according to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's guidelines.*

## Overweight and Obesity

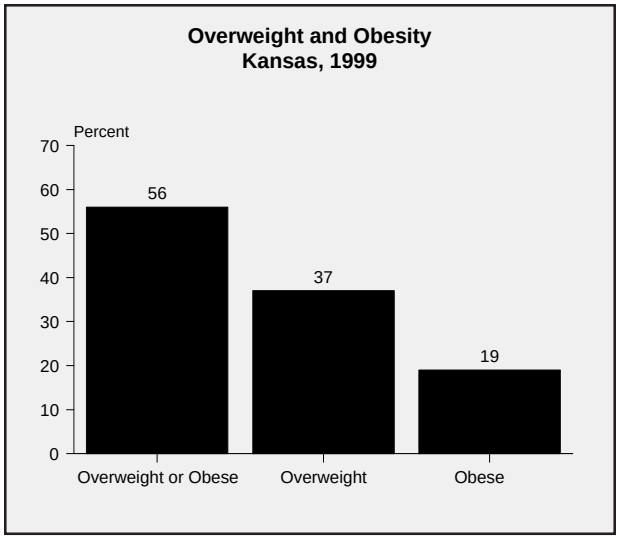
### Background

Overweight is a term describing an excess of body weight relative to height. While this term may reflect varying degrees of body fat percentage, many persons who are overweight are also obese (excess body fat). One common index of relative weight is the body mass index (BMI), which is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. According to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) definition of overweight, men with a BMI greater than or equal to 27.8 and women with a BMI greater than or equal to 27.3 are considered overweight. In 1998, The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, in cooperation with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, released new federal guidelines for the identification of overweight and obesity in adults. According to these guidelines overweight is defined as a BMI of 25 to less than 30 and obesity is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 30. Overweight or obese is therefore defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25.

The number of overweight and obese adults has increased in the last decade and it is now estimated that based on the new guidelines there are approximately 97 million adults in the United States who fit into these categories (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, 1998). Overweight and obesity increases the risk of premature mortality in general, as well as increases the risks for type 2 diabetes, hypertension, high blood cholesterol, coronary heart disease, some types of cancer, obstructive sleep apnea, and osteoarthritis (United States Preventive Services Task Force, 1996). Because of the high prevalence and increased risk for premature mortality of this population, overweight and obesity are a major public health concern.

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

According to self-reported height and weight in 1999, 56% of respondents were overweight or obese (37% of respondents were overweight and 19% of respondents were obese). The prevalence of overweight or obesity increased with age until the age of 55 at which point it began to decline. Respondents ages 18-24 had the lowest prevalence of overweight or obese (38%) and those ages 45-54 had the highest prevalence rate (66%) compared to other age groups. The percentage of males who were overweight or obese (65%) was higher than females (47%); however, the prevalence of obesity was similar among males and



females (20% and 18%, respectively). Being overweight or obese was higher among respondents with diabetes (85%), among those with high blood pressure (73%), high cholesterol (69%), those with an activity limitation (63%), or depressed mood (62%). Other factors which appeared to be associated with being overweight or obese included being of black or Hispanic race or ethnicity and having household income levels below $10,000.

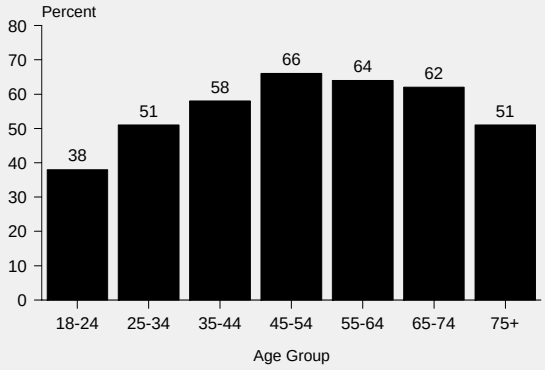
In 1999, respondents were also asked how much their weight had changed over the past five years. While forty percent of respondents reported no weight change over the past five years and 16% had lost weight, 35% had gained 10 or more pounds in the last five years. Among those who had gained 10 or more pounds, 65% were classified as overweight or obese (24% were obese). Among respondents who were overweight or obese, 41% had gained 10 or more pounds in the last five years.

References:

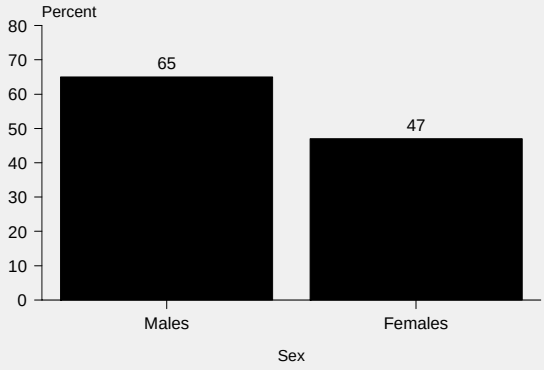
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (1998). Clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults: The evidence report. (NIH Publication No. 98-4083). Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/obesity/ob_home.htm

United States Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). Screening for obesity. In Guide to clinical preventive services, 2nd ed. (pp. 219-229). Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins.

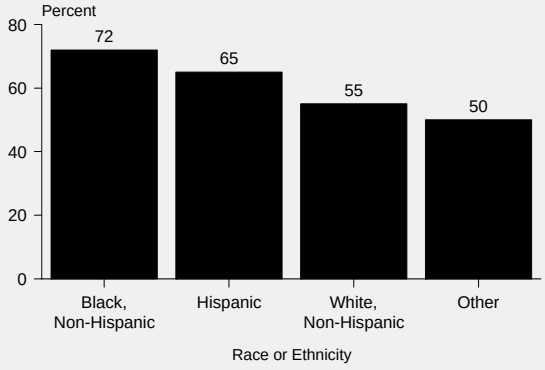
**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



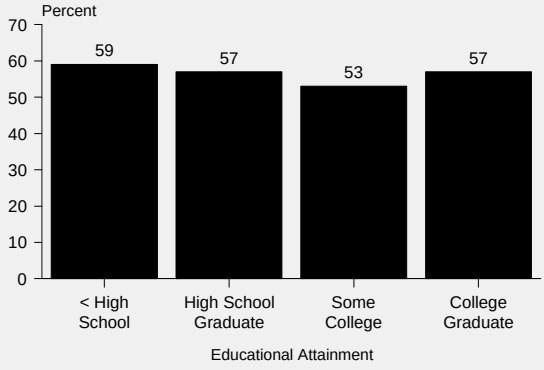

**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Sex Kansas, 1999**



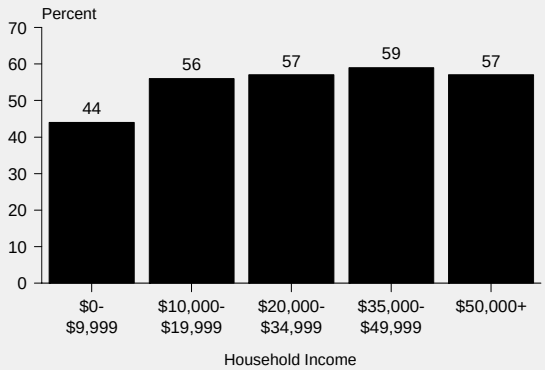

**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Race or Ethnicity Kansas, 1999**



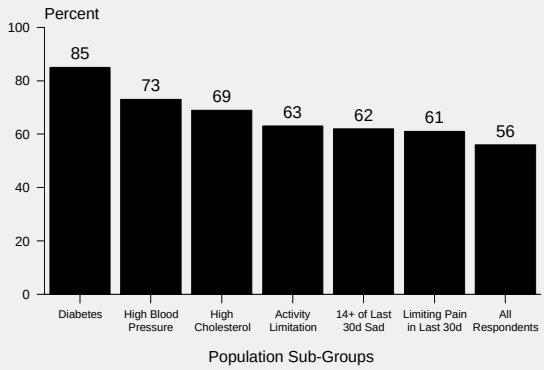

**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Education Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Household Income Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Overweight or Obese by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



**Diabetes Mellitus:** *Persons who reported having ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes, excluding persons with diabetes during pregnancy only.*

## Diabetes Mellitus

### Background

Diabetes mellitus, which effects some 15.7 million people in the United States, is a chronic disease characterized by high levels of glucose (sugar) in the blood. The elevated blood sugar is as a result of the body's inability to secrete or use insulin, a hormone produced by the pancreas which helps convert blood glucose into energy. Diabetes is a serious chronic disease which can cause major complications including heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney disease, nervous system disease, lower limb amputations, dental disease, pregnancy complications, and acute metabolic complications. In 1996 in Kansas, diabetes resulted in an estimated 127 new cases of blindness, 592 lower extremity amputations, and 229 new cases of end-stage renal disease, in addition to directly causing or contributing to 1,771 deaths (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999). The prevention of disability and death due to diabetes is highly dependent on controlling blood sugar to as near a normal level as possible (through medication, diet, and regular physical activity) and the careful prevention and treatment of complications.

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

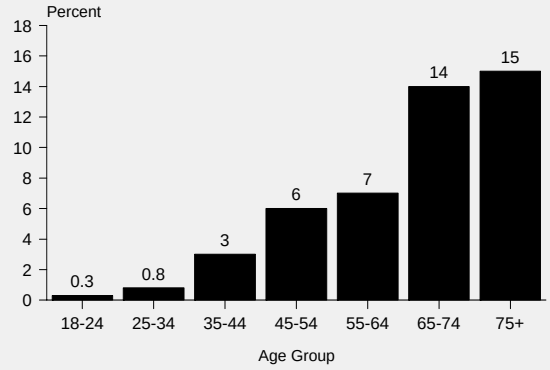
Five percent of respondents reported ever being told by a doctor that they had diabetes (excluding those told during pregnancy only). Males and females were equally likely to report having diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes increased with advancing age and decreased with increasing income and educational attainment. Other factors which appeared to be associated with diagnosed diabetes included having an activity limitation, having high blood pressure or high cholesterol, being overweight or obese, and having limiting pain.

Among respondents with diabetes, 85% were overweight or obese (based on BMI $\geq$ 25) and 26% had not talked to a dietician or nutritionist about their diabetes during the past five years. Twenty-four percent of respondents with diabetes reported having difficulties paying for their diabetes supplies and 85% reported using insulin, diabetes pills, or both to help control their diabetes. When asked if their diabetes has caused major health problems, 6% reported loss of kidney function, 9% reported permanent loss of vision, 13% reported skin sores or ulcers, 14% reported heart disease, and 40% reported numbness, tingling, or pain in the legs. Thirty-one percent of respondents with diabetes reported being hospitalized during the past two years and 24% reported heart disease as the reason for their most recent hospitalization.

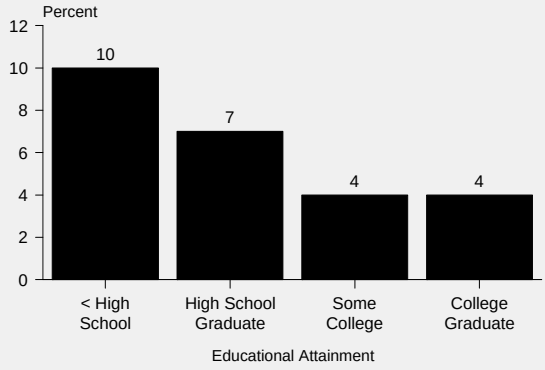
References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). The Burden of Diabetes in Kansas (state fact sheet). Atlanta, GA.

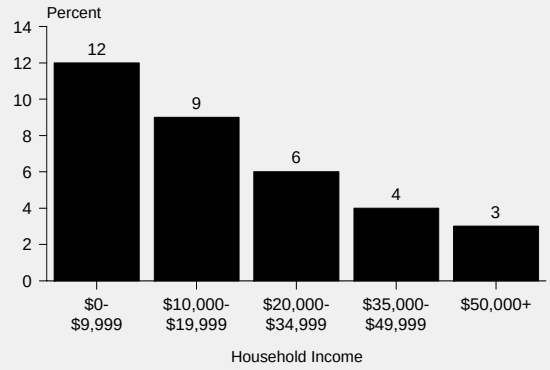
**Percentage of Respondents With Diabetes by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



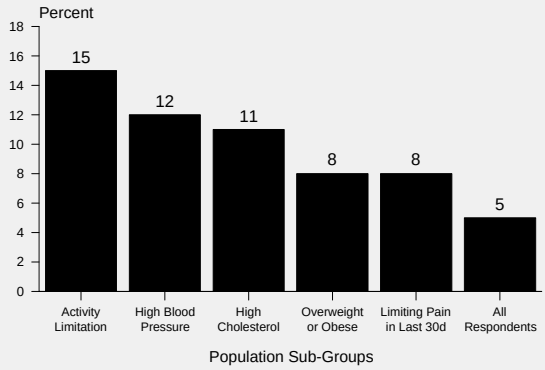

**Percentage of Respondents With Diabetes by Education Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents With Diabetes by Household Income Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents With Diabetes by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



**Lacked Recent Dental Visit:** *Respondents who reported that they had not visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past two years.*
**6 or More Teeth Removed:** *Respondents who reported that they have had 6 or more of their permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.*
**Lacked Dental Sealants:** *Percentage of children ages 7 to 17 that were reported to have never had dental sealants placed on their teeth.*

## Oral Health

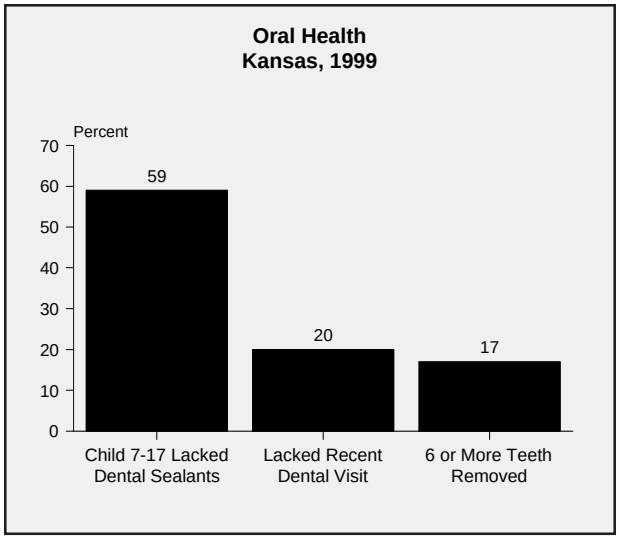
### Background

Over 90% of U.S. adults have some evidence of past or current tooth decay (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997). Twenty-two percent of persons ages 45 and over have no remaining natural teeth, while over half of all persons ages 65 and over have lost all of their teeth (cited in United States Preventive Services Task Force, 1996). Loss of teeth results from dental decay and periodontal disease (a disease affecting the gum tissue and underlying bone).

Most dental disease is preventable, and damage, when it occurs, is often repairable. Access and use of dental services including routine dental visits and use of dental sealants, as well as community dental health interventions, such as water fluoridation, have been shown to improve dental health status (Bloom B., Gift H.C., & Jack S.S., 1992, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999, 2001). The American Dental Association recommends that adults should see a dentist for routine dental care at least once a year. To help prevent dental disease, a person should also brush and floss their teeth daily and eat a sensible diet which includes adequate calcium and fluoride, and minimize dietary sucrose (processed sugar).

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Twenty percent of respondents reported not having seen the dentist during the preceding two years. Persons 55 and older appeared to lack a recent dental visit more often than other age groups. Males, persons without a high school education, persons from households making less than $20,000 per year, and those living in rural counties all appeared to be at increased risk of lacking a recent dental visit. Other factors associated with lacking a recent dental visit included self-reported fair or poor health, lacking health insurance, having an activity limitation, being a smoker, and having had six or more teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.




Seventeen percent of respondents reported that they have had six or more teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease. Having six or more teeth removed increased with increasing age and decreased with increasing educational attainment. Forty-one percent of respondents with less than a high school education had had six or more teeth

removed. Other factors which appeared to be associated with having six or more teeth removed included having a household income level of less than $20,000 per year, self-reported fair or poor health, lacking a recent dental visit, having an activity limitation, being a smoker, and living in a rural county.

Fifty-nine percent of children ages 7 to 17 were reported to have never had dental sealants placed on their teeth. There appeared to be no association between annual household income and lacking dental sealants. When comparing population density, those children living in rural or mixed counties appeared to be at increased risk for lacking dental sealants.

References:

Bloom B, Gift HC, & Jack SS. Dental Services and Oral Health: United States, 1989, Hyattsville, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, CDC, 1992:8-11; DHHS publication no. (PHS) 93-1511. (Vital and health statistics; series 10, no. 183).

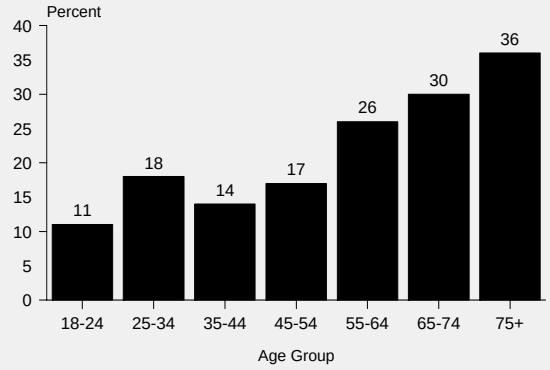
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999: Fluoridation of Drinking Water to Prevent Dental Caries. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 1999;48(41):933-940.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Dental Service Use and Dental Insurance Coverage–United States, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1995. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 1997;46(50):1199-1203.

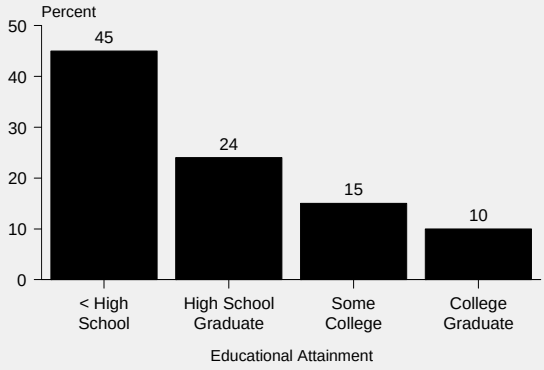
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Oral Health Surveillance System. (2001). [On-line]. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/nohss/guidelines.htm

United States Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). Counseling to prevent dental and periodontal disease. In Guide to clinical preventive services, 2nd ed. (pp. 711-721). Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins.

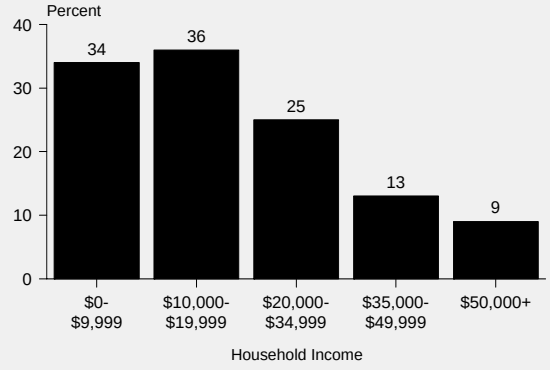
**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



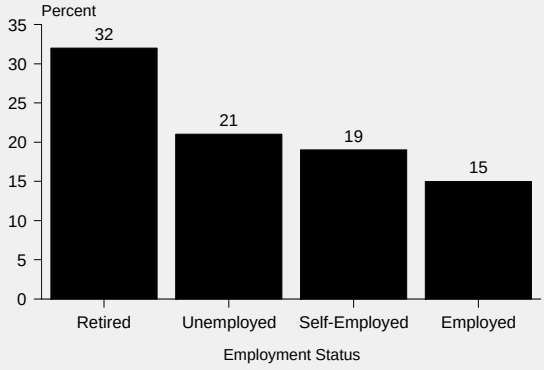

**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Education Kansas, 1999**



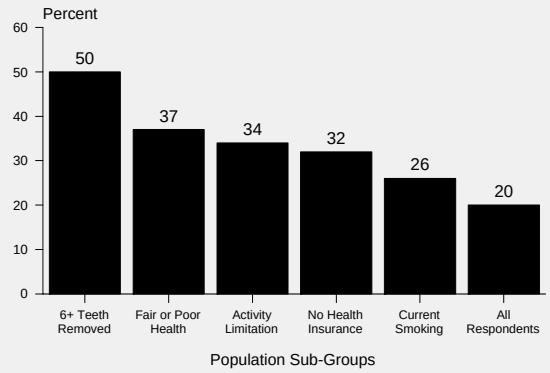

**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



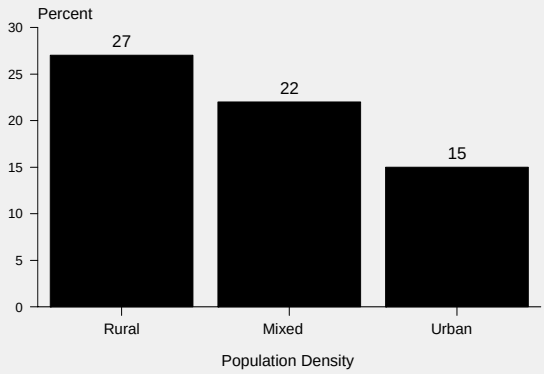

**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Employment Status Kansas, 1999**



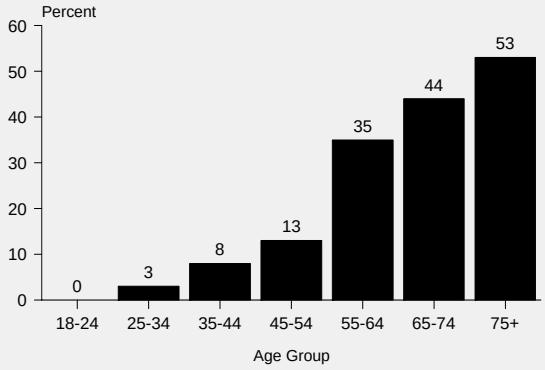

**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



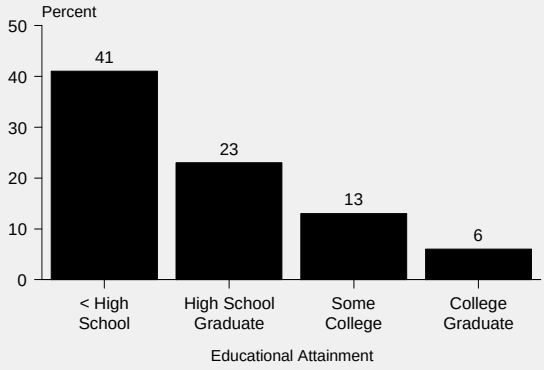

**Percentage of Respondents Who Lacked a Recent Dental Visit, by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



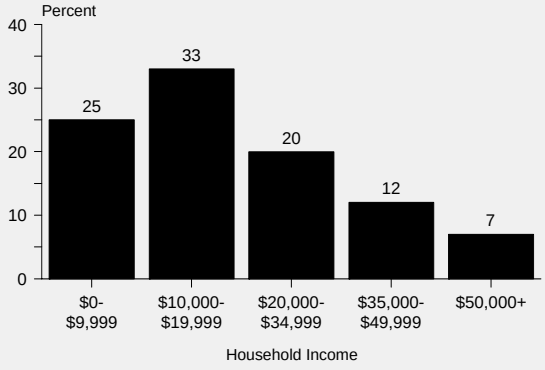
**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



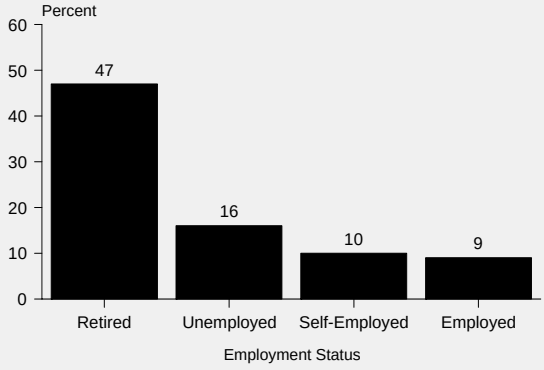

**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Education Kansas, 1999**



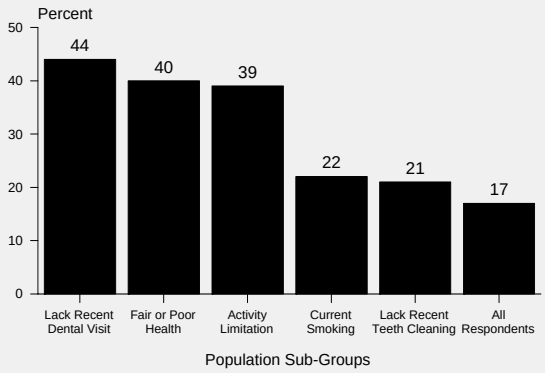

**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



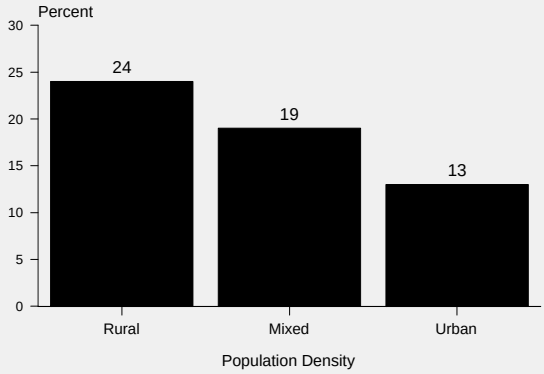

**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Employment Kansas, 1999**



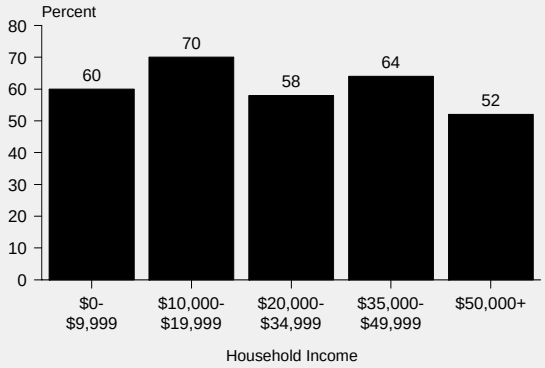

**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



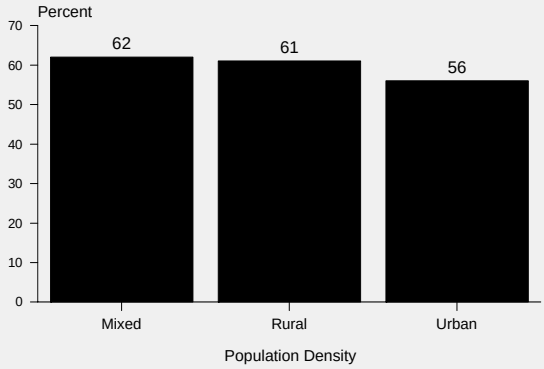

**Percentage of Respondents Who Have Had 6 or More Teeth Removed, by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



**Percentage of Children Ages 7 to 17 Who Lacked Dental Sealants, by Household Income Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Children Ages 7 to 17 Who Lacked Dental Sealants, by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



**Current Cigarette Smoking:** *Respondents who reported they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke everyday or some days.*

## Smoking

### Background

Tobacco use is the leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for 400,000 deaths annually. Nearly one in five deaths can be attributed to tobacco use (McGinnis and Foege, 1993). The risk of premature death among men who smoke is 2.3 times higher than among men who do not smoke, and the risk of premature death among women who smoke is 1.9 times higher than among women who do not smoke. Smoking can lead to a variety of health problems including coronary heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease (stroke), emphysema, chronic bronchitis, low birth weight babies, and cancers of the lung, larynx, mouth, esophagus, and bladder (Novotny and Giovino, 1998).

In addition to the health problems for smokers, persons exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), or secondhand smoke, are also at increased risk for health problems. Children are especially vulnerable to the risks of ETS. Children of smokers experience higher rates of lower respiratory infections and are at higher risk of asthma and ear infections (Novotny and Giovino, 1998).

Despite the presence of warning labels on cigarette packages and the well-known adverse health consequences, almost one-fourth of adults in the United States continue to smoke cigarettes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1997). Among persons who smoke, the health benefits of cessation are substantial. After 15 years off cigarettes, the risk of death for ex-smokers returns to nearly the risk for persons who have never smoked (American Cancer Society, 1999).

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Twenty-one percent of Kansans were current smokers compared to the United States median of 23% in 1999. Among those who smoked, 55% smoked a pack or more of cigarettes per day. Forty-four percent of respondents reported ever having smoked, of which 52% no longer smoked. Among those who had quit, 9% had quit within the last six months and were at high risk of relapse (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1990).

Smoking was lowest among persons ages 65 and older and was higher among males than among females (24% vs. 18%, respectively). The percentage of respondents who smoked decreased with increasing household income and educational attainment. Other factors which appeared to be associated with an increased smoking risk included feeling sad, blue or depressed for 14 or more days out of the last 30 days, feeling worried tense or anxious for 14 or more days out of the last 30 days, having limiting pain, being divorced/separated or unmarried, reporting fair or poor health, and residing in an urban or mixed county rather than a rural county.

References:

American Cancer Society. (1999). Quitting smoking [On-line]. Available: http://www.cancer.org/tobacco/index.html

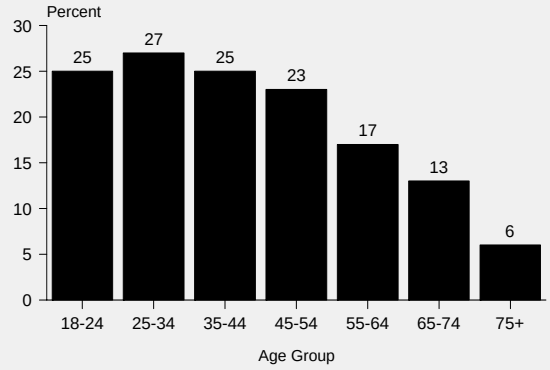
Novotny, T. E., & Giovino, G. A. (1998). Tobacco use. In R. C. Brownson, P. L. Remington & J. R. Davis (Eds.), Chronic disease epidemiology and control. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1997). Cigarette smoking among adults — United States, 1995. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 46,1218-1220.

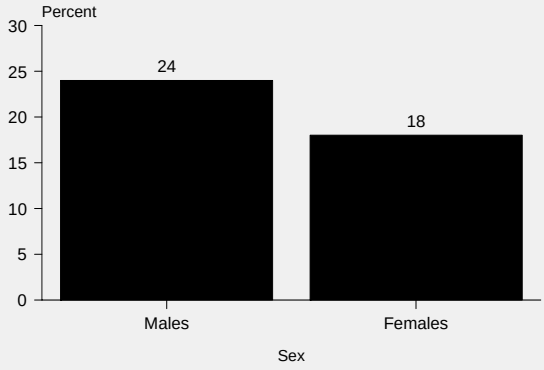
McGinnis, J.M. & Foege, W.H. (1993). Actual causes of death in the United States. Journal of the American Medical Association, 270, 2207-2212.

Centers for Disease Control. (1990). The health benefits of smoking cessation: A report of the Surgeon General. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, DHHS publication: 90-8416.

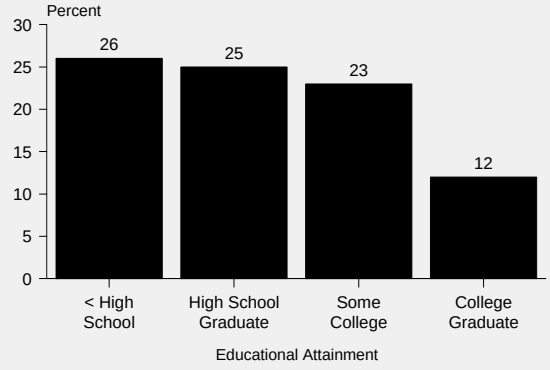
**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



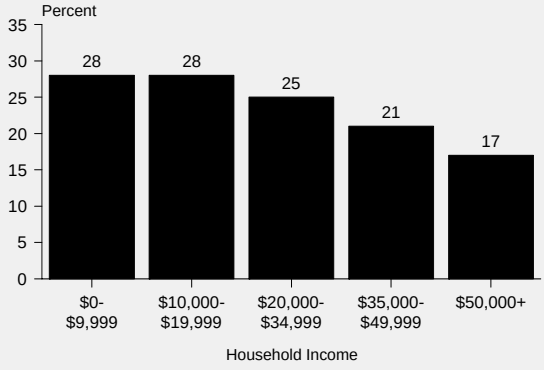

**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Sex Kansas, 1999**



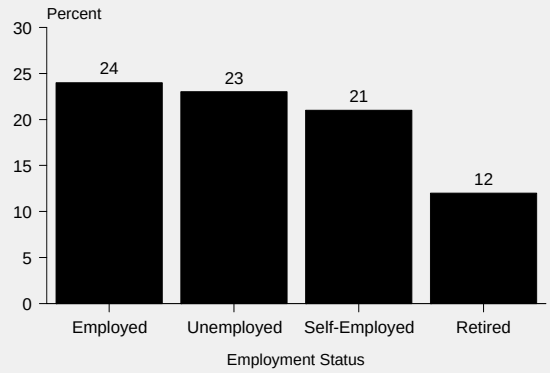

**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Education Kansas, 1999**



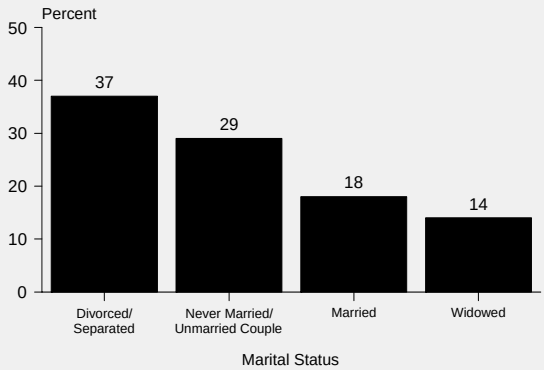

**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Household Income Kansas, 1999**

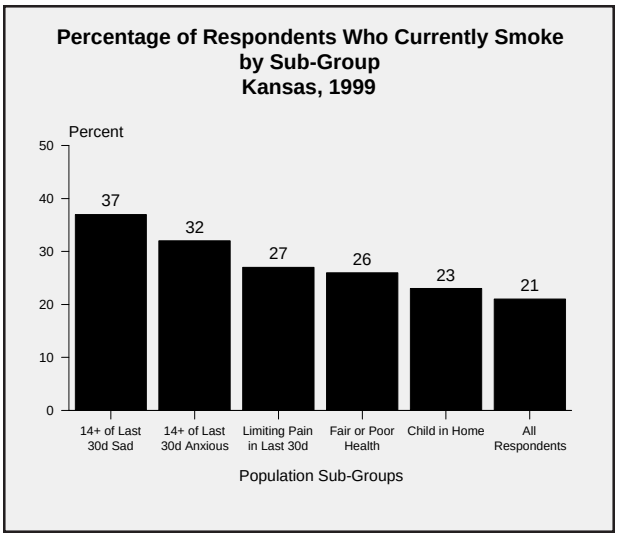


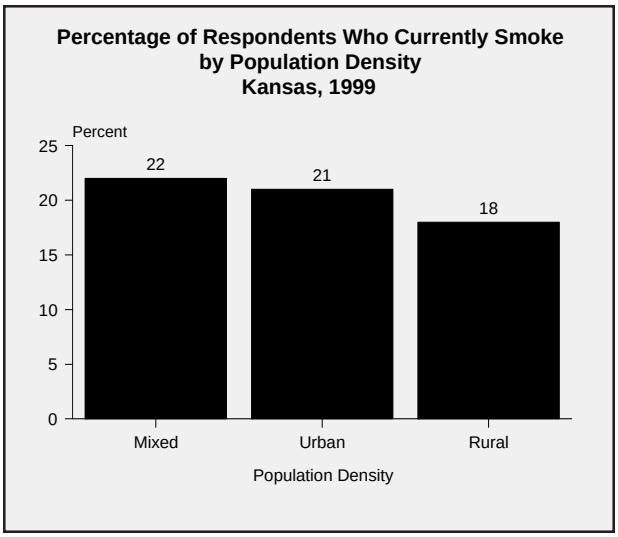

**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Employment Status Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke by Marital Status Kansas, 1999**




Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke
by Sub-Group
Kansas, 1999
Percent
50
40
30
20
10
0
37
32
27
26
23
21
14+ of Last 30d Sad
14+ of Last 30d Anxious
Limiting Pain in Last 30d
Fair or Poor Health
Child in Home
All Respondents
Population Sub-Groups


Percentage of Respondents Who Currently Smoke
by Population Density
Kansas, 1999
Percent
25
20
15
10
5
0
22
21
18
Mixed
Urban
Rural
Population Density

**Lacked Recent Mammogram:** *Female respondents ages 50 and older who report not having had a mammogram within the past two years.*
**Lacked Recent Clinical Breast Exam:** *Female respondents ages 50 and older who report not having had a clinical breast exam within the past two years.*
**Lacked Recent Pap Smear:** *Female respondents with a uterine cervix who report not having had a pap smear within the past two years.*

## Screening for Breast and Cervical Cancer

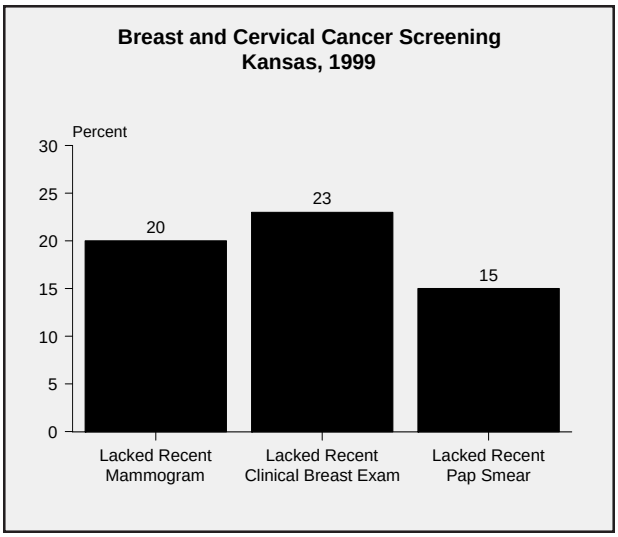
**Background**
In Kansas, more than 1,700 women are diagnosed with breast cancer each year, and nearly 400 women die of breast cancer each year. Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women, exceeded only by lung cancer. Breast cancer is relatively uncommon before age 40, but increases rapidly with advancing age. Known risk factors for breast cancer include family history, older age, and a variety of hormonal factors; however, the underlying cause of most breast cancers is unknown. Preventing breast cancer is not possible at this time.

However, preventing deaths from breast cancer is possible. Breast cancer can be effectively treated if the cancer is detected early; consequently, early detection offers women the best chance of surviving the cancer. Approximately 95% of women whose cancer is found when small (less than 1/2 inch) and localized to the breast can be expected to be alive five years later. Since a cancer must be found early if the woman's life is to be saved, it is important that women be screened regularly. Detection of small tumors is only possible through use of screening mammography since tumors less than one-half inch typically cannot be identified by touch. Because the value of screening for breast cancer is less certain among women ages 40 to 49 and among women ages 70 and over, the key target group for mammography is women between ages 50 and 69 (United States Preventive Services Task Force, 1996).

In 1998, 88 Kansas women were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 32 Kansas women died (Kansas Cancer Registry, 1998). Many types of cancer are more common and more deadly than cervical cancer, but the relatively low incidence and mortality is a testimony to the effectiveness of prevention and the broad acceptance of routine pap smears by both the public and practitioners. Not only can Pap smears reliably detect cancer at an early treatable stage, they can detect abnormal cervical cells which have the potential to become cancerous in the future. Although death rates are relatively low, the deaths which do occur should be considered potentially preventable. Furthermore, the frequency with which pre-malignant cellular changes are detected by pap smears ensures death rates will rise without continued aggressive screening and treatment. While pre-malignant cellular changes on the cervix typically begin at a young age following onset of sexual activity, mortality due to cervical cancer is not limited to the young. About one-third of those dying of cervical cancer are less than 50; one-third are between 50 and 64, and one-third are 65 or older. To prevent cervical cancer deaths, pap screening for women who have not had a hysterectomy needs to continue after age 65 especially among those who were not regularly screened at a younger age.

**Who's at Risk in Kansas**
Among Kansas respondents, 20% of women ages 50 and over lacked a recent mammogram, compared to the nationwide median of 25% in 1999. Eighteen percent of women ages 50-69 in Kansas

had not had a mammogram within the past two years. Factors which appeared to be associated with lower mammography rates were having less than a high school education, being divorced/ separated or widowed, having an activity limitation or limiting pain, living in a rural county, and socio-economic indicators (i.e. low income, lack of insurance). Forty-three percent of women ages 50 and older who reported no health insurance also reported lacking a recent mammogram; however, this number should be interpreted with caution due to the low frequency of women ages 50 and older who lack health insurance.




Twenty-three percent of female respondents ages 50 and older reported that they had not had a clinical breast exam during the preceding two years. As with mammography, apparent correlates of not having a recent clinical breast exam included lack of health insurance, having less than a high school education, being divorced/separated or widowed, having an activity limitation or limiting pain, and living in a rural county.

Fifteen percent of female respondents with a uterine cervix reported not having a recent pap smear. The percentage of women without a recent pap smear was substantially higher among women 75 years and older than among younger women. Other factors which appeared to be associated with lack of a recent pap smear included having less than a high school education, having an annual household income of less than $20,000, being retired, being a widow, being sad, blue or depressed 14 or more days out of the last 30 days, having an activity limitation, and lacking health insurance.

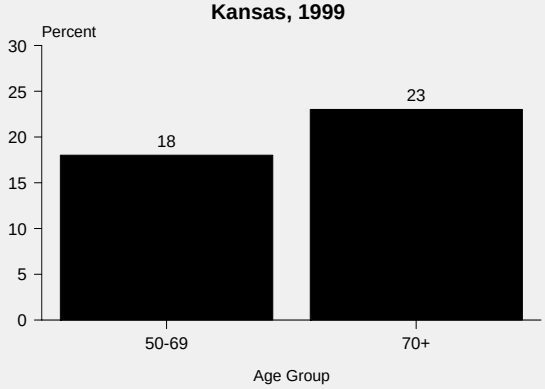
References:

Kansas Cancer Registry Data [Unpublished electronic data file]. (1998). Kansas City, KS: Kansas Cancer Registry.

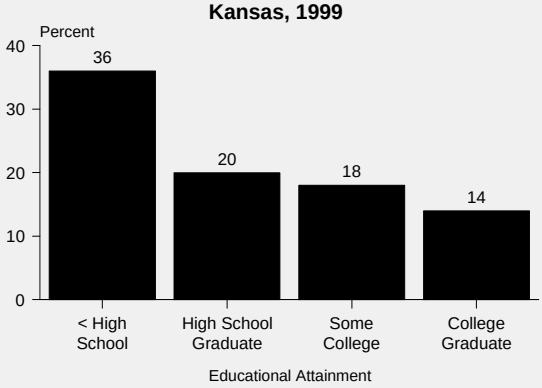
Ries, L. A. G., Kosary, C. L., Hankey, B. F., et.al.(Eds.). (1999). SEER cancer statistics review (NIH Publication No. 99-2789). Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute.

United States Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). Screening for breast cancer. In Guide to clinical preventive services, 2nd ed. (pp. 73-87). Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins.

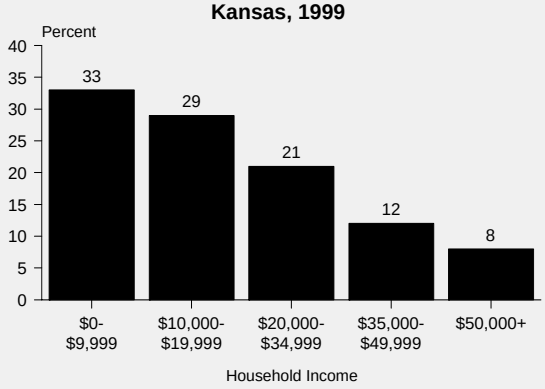
**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Mammogram by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



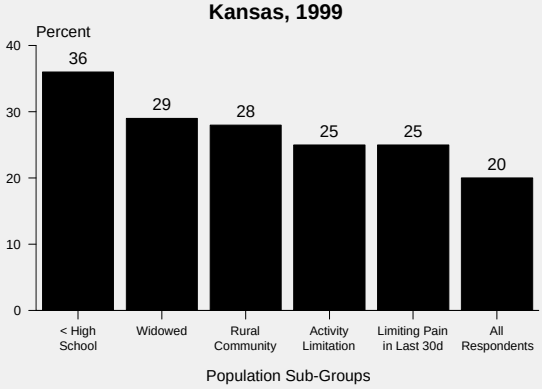

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Mammogram by Education Kansas, 1999**



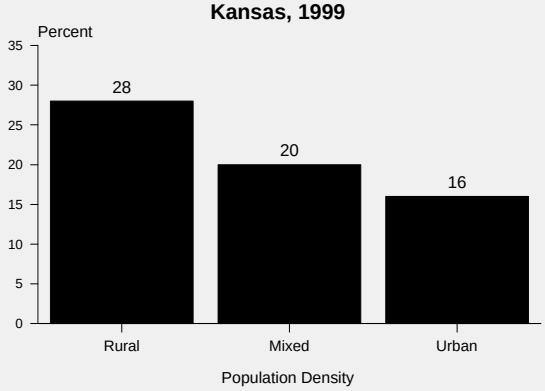

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Mammogram by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



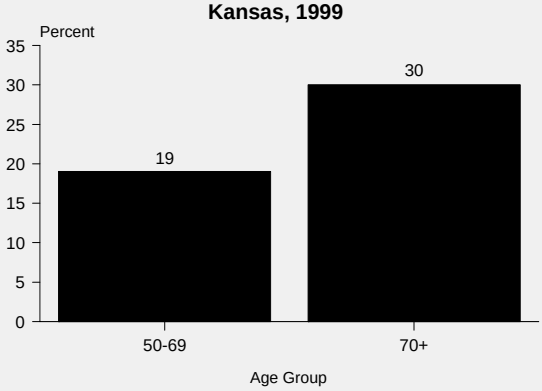

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Mammogram by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



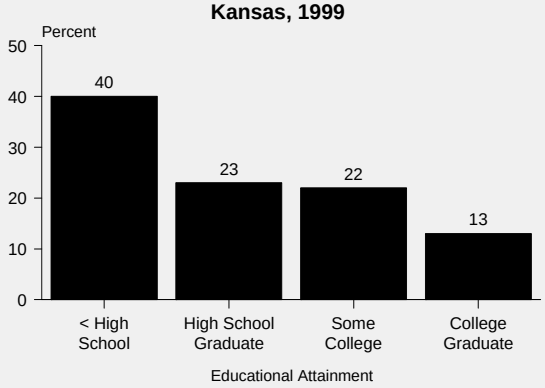

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Mammogram by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



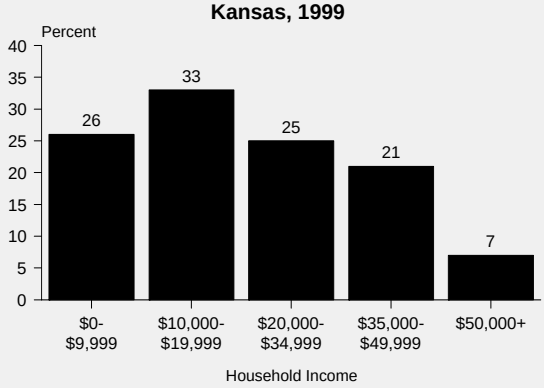

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Clinical Breast Exam by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



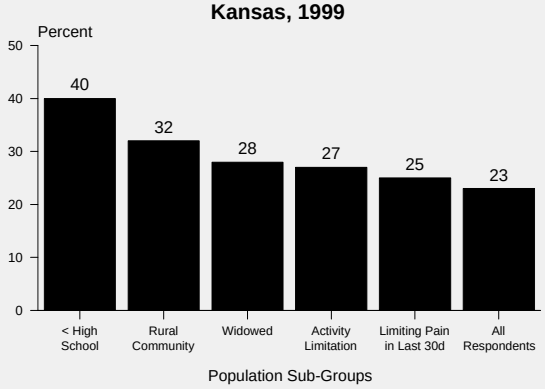
**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Clinical Breast Exam by Education Kansas, 1999**



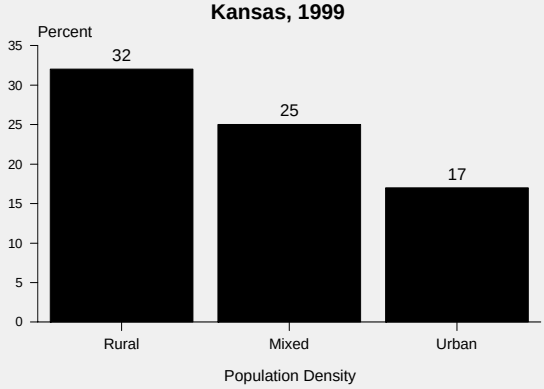

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Clinical Breast Exam by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



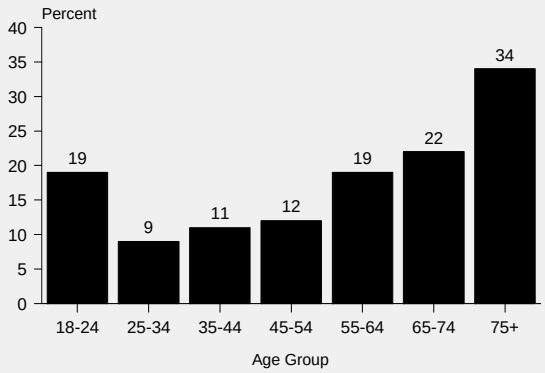

**Percentage of Women Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Clinical Breast Exam by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



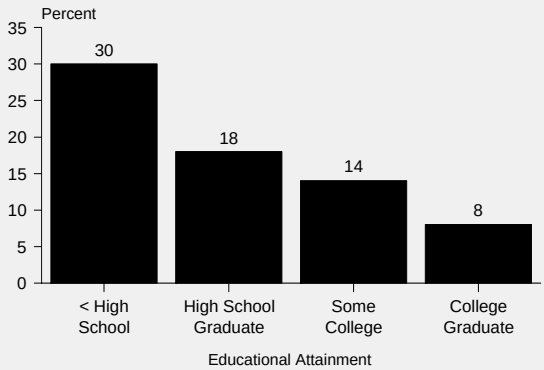

**Percentage of Women Aged 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Clinical Breast Exam by Population Density Kansas, 1999**

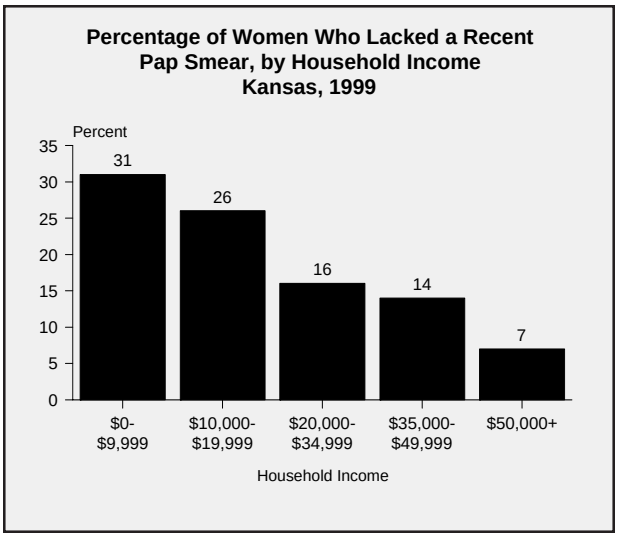


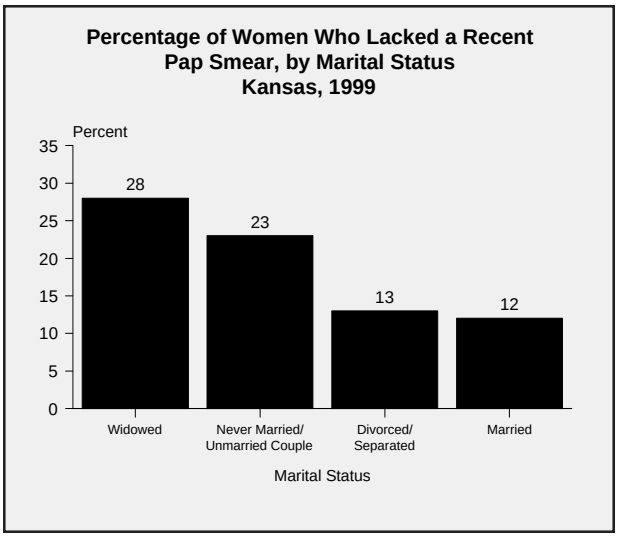

**Percentage of Women Who Lacked a Recent Pap Smear, by Age Group Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Women Who Lacked a Recent Pap Smear, by Education Kansas, 1999**




Percentage of Women Who Lacked a Recent Pap Smear, by Household Income Kansas, 1999
Percent
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
31
26
16
14
7
$0- $9,999
$10,000- $19,999
$20,000- $34,999
$35,000- $49,999
$50,000+
Household Income


Percentage of Women Who Lacked a Recent Pap Smear, by Marital Status Kansas, 1999
Percent
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
28
23
13
12
Widowed
Never Married/ Unmarried Couple
Divorced/ Separated
Married
Marital Status

**Lacked Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test:** *Respondents ages 50 and older who had not had a fecal occult blood test within the past two years.*
**Lacked Sigmoidoscopy:** *Respondents ages 50 and older who had never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.*

## Colorectal Cancer Screening

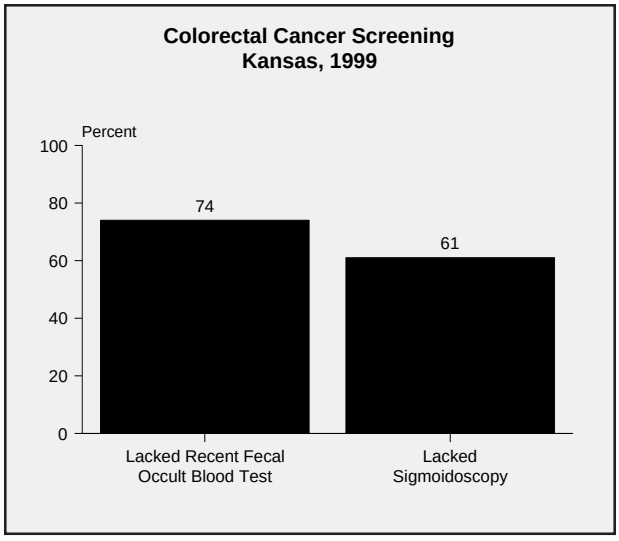
### Background

Cancer of the colon and rectum, or colorectal cancer, is the second leading cause of cancer death in Kansas. Approximately 1,300 Kansans are diagnosed with colorectal cancer and 600 Kansans die from colorectal cancer each year. According to national projections, approximately one out of every 17 persons will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer in their lifetime (American Cancer Society, 1998). Risk factors for colorectal cancer which cannot be changed are advancing age, family history of colorectal cancer, chronic inflammatory bowel disease, and personal history of some types of intestinal polyps. Modifiable risk factors associated with colorectal cancer include low intake of fruits and vegetables, high fat intake, obesity, lack of physical activity, and smoking. Recent studies have shown that cigarette smokers are 30%-40% more likely to die of colorectal cancer than nonsmokers (American Cancer Society, 2001). Up to half of all colorectal cancer cases could be related to diet while a third may be related to lack of physical activity (Brownson, Reif, Alavanja, & Bal, 1993).

The two effective screening tests for colorectal cancer are fecal occult blood stool test (FOBT) and sigmoidoscopy. It is recommended that all persons ages 50 and older be screened for colorectal cancer. Although there is general agreement that FOBT be performed on an annual basis after the age of 50, there is not sufficient evidence to support how often one should be screened with sigmoidoscopy (United States Preventive Services Task Force, 1996). Two indicators are presented in this chapter - respondents ages 50 and older who had not had a fecal occult blood test within the past two years and those who had never had a sigmoidoscopy.

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Seventy-four percent of respondents ages 50 and older reported that they had not had a fecal occult blood test within the past two years. Males were more likely than females to lack a recent fecal occult blood test (80% vs. 69%). The percentage of respondents ages 50 and older who lacked a recent fecal occult blood test decreased with age, greater educational attainment, and rising household income. Other factors that appeared to be associated with lacking a recent fecal occult blood test included being self-employed, being divorced/separated or never married, lacking health insurance, living in a rural county, and being a current smoker. Eighty-four percent of respondents who currently smoke had not had a fecal occult blood



test within the past two years.

Sixty-one percent of respondents ages 50 and older reported that they had never had a sigmoidoscopy. There appeared to be no clear association between lacking a sigmoidoscopy and different levels of educational attainment or household income. The percentage of respondents ages 50 and older who had never had a sigmoidoscopy decreased with advancing age and was slightly higher among females than among males (62% vs. 60%). Other factors that appeared to be associated with lacking a sigmoidoscopy included being self-employed, being divorced/separated or never married, lacking health insurance, being a current smoker, and living in a rural county.

References:

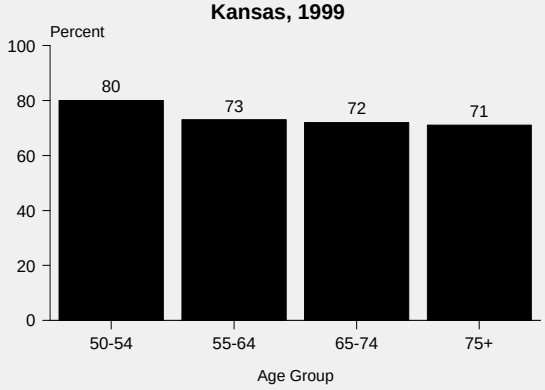
American Cancer Society. (1998). Cancer facts & figures-1998. Atlanta, GA: Author.

American Cancer Society. (2001). What are the risk factors for colon and rectum cancer? [On-line]. Available: http://www.cancer.org

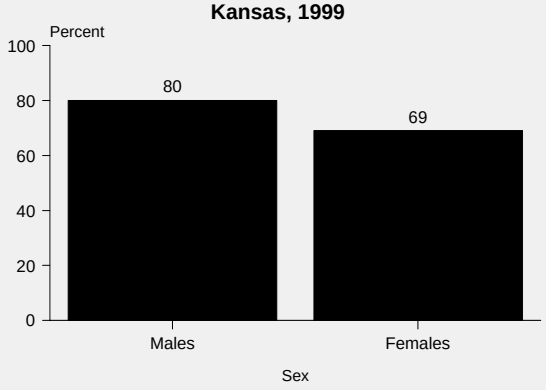
Brownson R.C., Reif J.S., Alavanja M.C., & Bal D.G (1993). Cancer. In R.C. Brownson, P.L. Remington, J.R. Davis (Eds). Chronic disease epidemiology and control (pp. 137-167). Baltimore, MD: Port City Press

United States Preventive Services Task Force. (1996). Screening for colorectal cancer. In Guide to clinical preventive services, 2nd ed. (pp. 89-103) Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins.

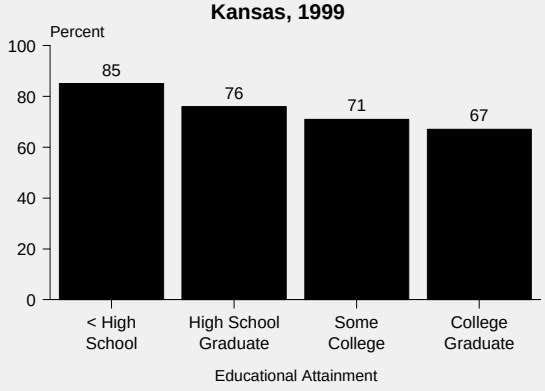
**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



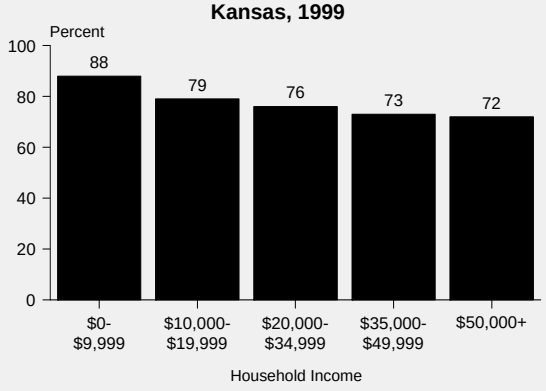

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Sex Kansas, 1999**



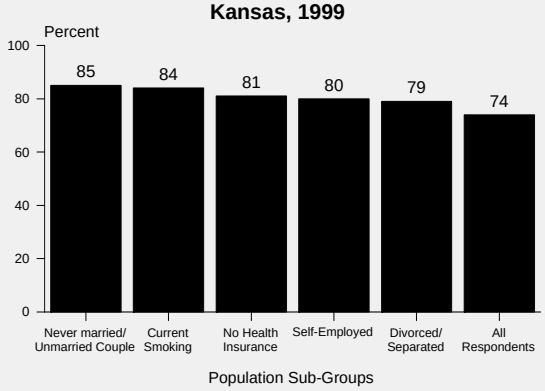

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Education Kansas, 1999**



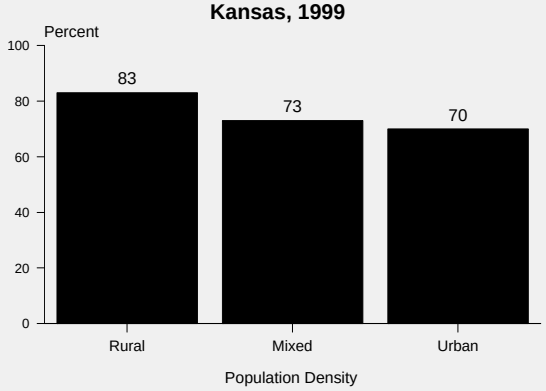

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



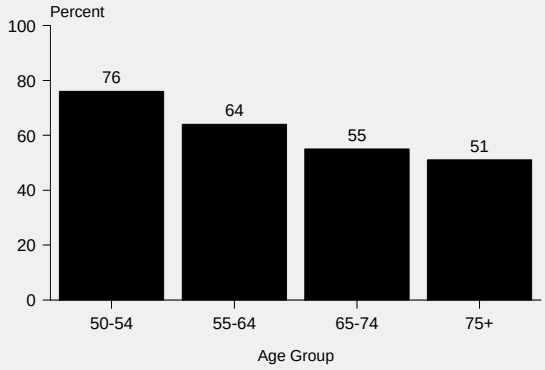

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



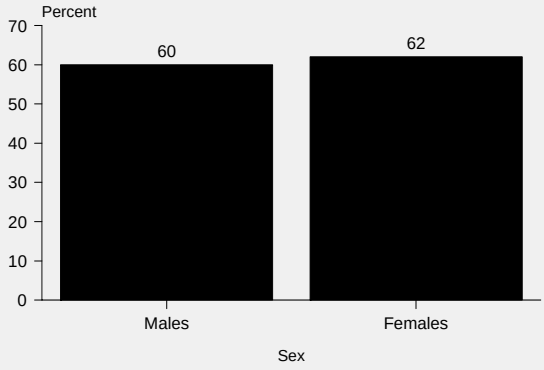

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test by Population Density Kansas, 1999**



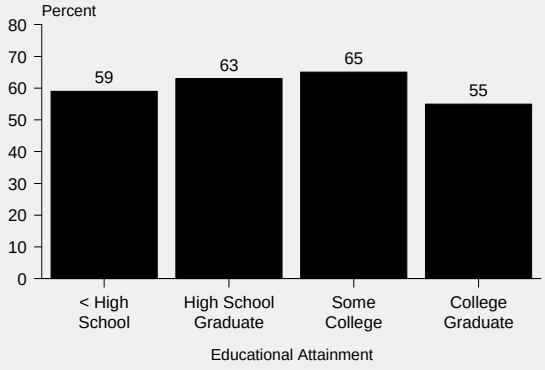
**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Age Group**
**Kansas, 1999**



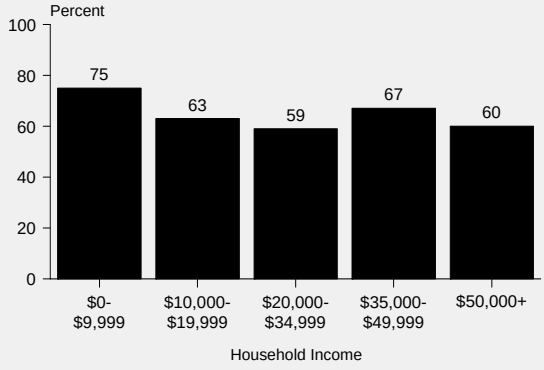

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Sex**
**Kansas, 1999**



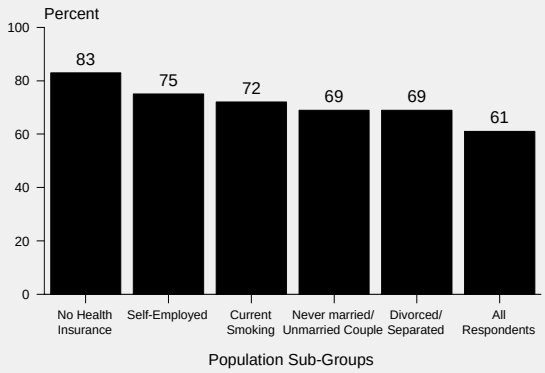

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Education**
**Kansas, 1999**



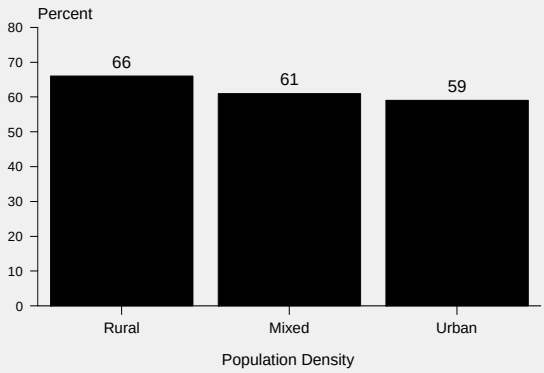

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Household Income**
**Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Sub-Group**
**Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Ages 50 and Older Who Lacked a Sigmoidoscopy, by Population Density**
**Kansas, 1999**



**Failed to Always Use Safety Belt:** *Respondents who reported not always wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.*
**Child Ages 0-15 Failed to Always Use Safety Seat or Safety Belt:** *Respondents who reported that the oldest child ages 0-15 in the household failed to always use a safety seat (ages 0-4) or seat belt (ages 5-15) when riding in a car.*

## Safety Restraint Use

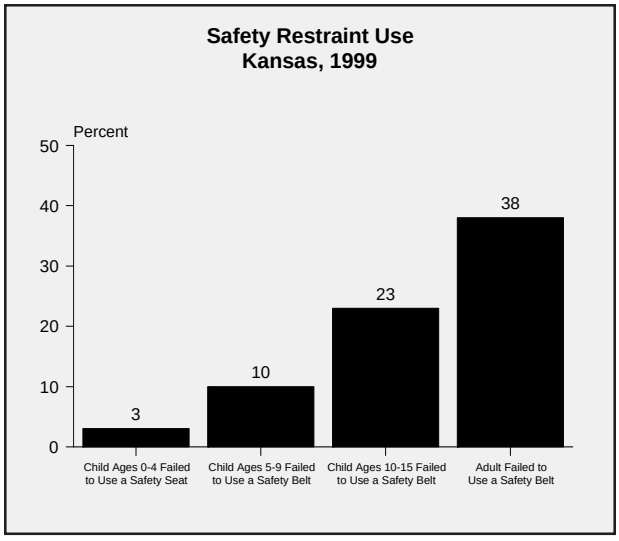
### Background

Injuries can be broadly classified as either unintentional or intentional. Unintentional injuries account for 90,000 deaths each year in the United States, and are the leading cause of death for persons ages 1-34 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, 2000). Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional death and injury in Kansas. Each year over 400 persons are killed and over 25,000 persons are injured in motor vehicle crashes in Kansas. It has been estimated that the proper use of safety belts by adults can reduce the risk of death in a motor vehicle crash by 40-50% and the correct use of a child safety seat can reduce the risk of death by approximately 70% (Kahane, 1986; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA], 1984). In 1999, 60% of passenger car or truck occupants killed in motor vehicle crashes in Kansas were not using a safety restraint, 27% were using restraints and in 13% of cases, restraint use was unknown (NHTSA, 2001).

### Who's at Risk in Kansas

Thirty-eight percent of respondents reported that they do not always use a seat belt when driving or riding in a car. Failure to use a seat belt was highest among respondents ages 18 to 24 than among other age groups and was lowest among those ages 75 and older. The percentage of respondents who failed to always use a safety belt decreased with increasing educational attainment and income and was higher among males than among females. Other factors which appeared to be associated with failure to use a seat belt included being a member of an unmarried couple or never married, being divorced or separated, being self-employed, and living in a rural county.

Thirteen percent of respondents reported that the oldest child ages 0-15 living in the household failed to always use a safety seat (for children ages 0-4) or seat belt (for children ages 5-15). Among respondents with children ages 0-4 only 3% reported that their child did not always use a safety seat when riding in a car. However, 10% of children ages 5-9 and 23% of children ages 10-15 were reported to not always use a seat belt when riding in car. Respondents with a high school education or less than a high school education more frequently reported that the oldest child ages 0-15 failed to always use a safety restraint when riding in a car than did those



of higher educational attainment. Living in a rural county also appeared to be associated with failure of the oldest child ages 0-15 to always use a safety seat or seat belt.

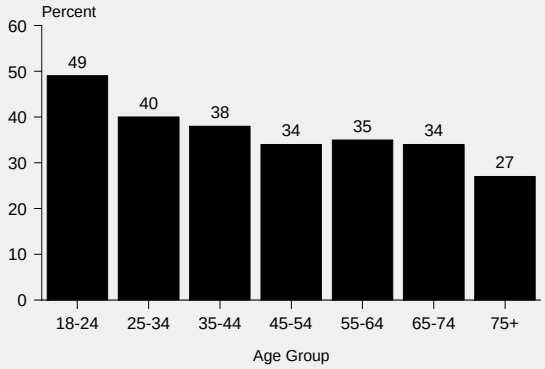
References:

Kahane, C. J.(1986). An evaluation of child passenger safety. The effectiveness and benefits of safety seats (summary) (DOT publication no. DOT HS 806-889). Washington, D.C.: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

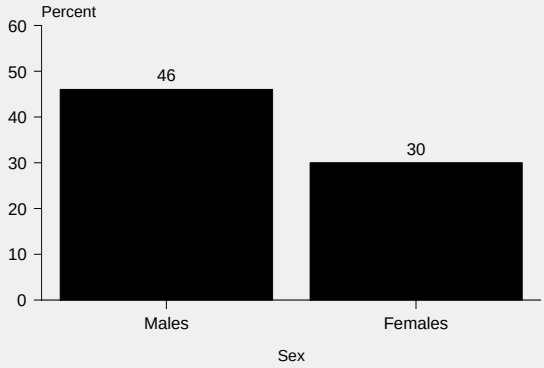
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1984). Final rule, FMVSS 208: Occupant crash protection, 49 CPR, part 571. Washington D.C.: Author.

National Center for Statistics and Analysis and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2001). Fatality Analysis Reporting System, Reports : People : Restraints [On-line]. Available: http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/main.cfm

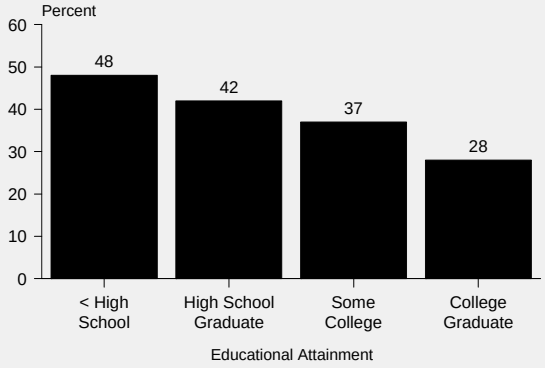
**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Age Group**
**Kansas, 1999**



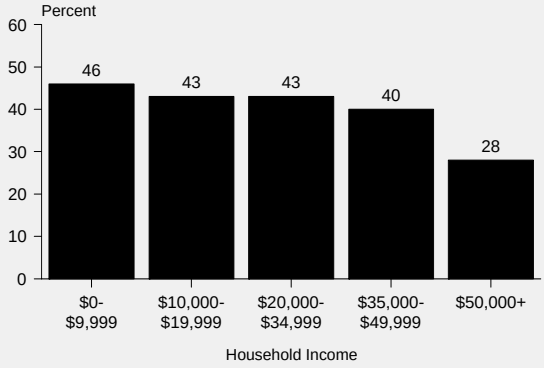

**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Sex**
**Kansas, 1999**



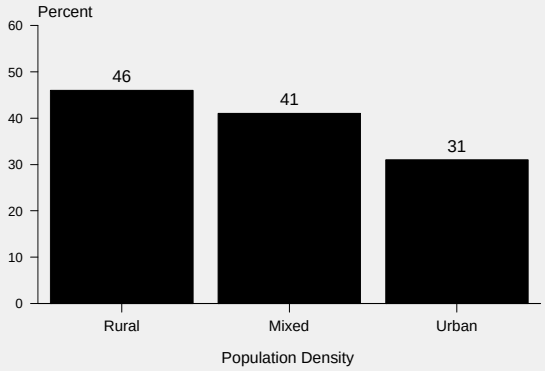

**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Education**
**Kansas, 1999**



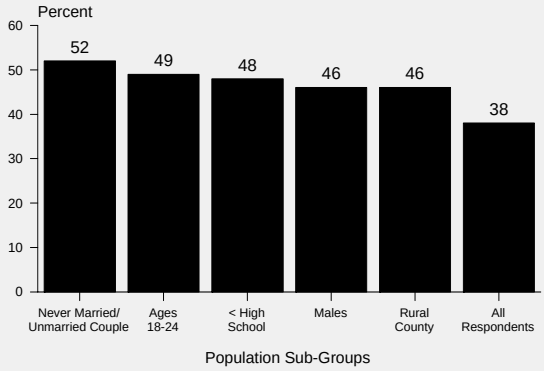

**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Household Income**
**Kansas, 1999**

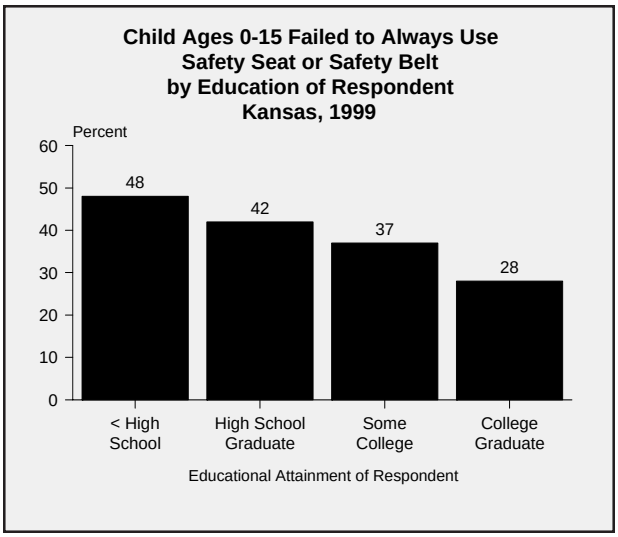


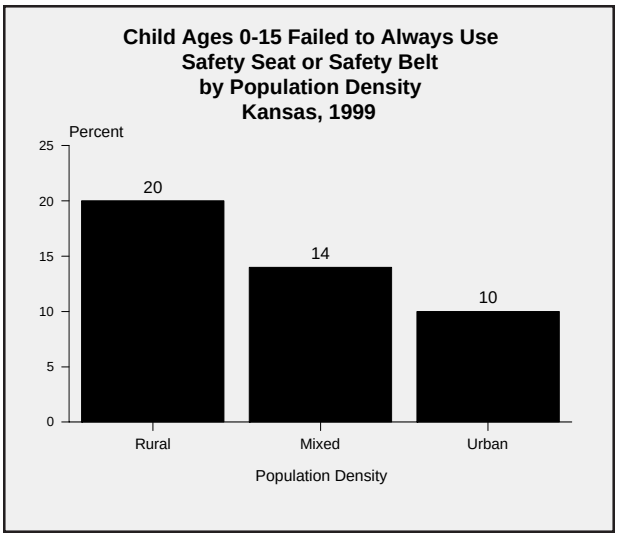

**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Population Density**
**Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Who Failed to Always Use a Safety Belt, by Sub-Group**
**Kansas, 1999**




Child Ages 0-15 Failed to Always Use
Safety Seat or Safety Belt
by Education of Respondent
Kansas, 1999
Percent
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
48
42
37
28
< High School
High School Graduate
Some College
College Graduate
Educational Attainment of Respondent


Child Ages 0-15 Failed to Always Use
Safety Seat or Safety Belt
by Population Density
Kansas, 1999
Percent
25
20
15
10
5
0
20
14
10
Rural
Mixed
Urban
Population Density

**HIV/AIDS At Risk:** *Respondents ages 18-64 whose self-reported risk of contracting the human immunodefiency virus (HIV) was medium or high.*
**Multiple Sex Partners:** *Respondents ages 18-49 who reported having two or more new sexual partners during the past year.*
**Condom Non-Use:** *Respondents ages 18-49 with one or more new sexual partners in the past year who reported not using a condom at first intercourse with their most recent partner.*

# HIV / AIDS

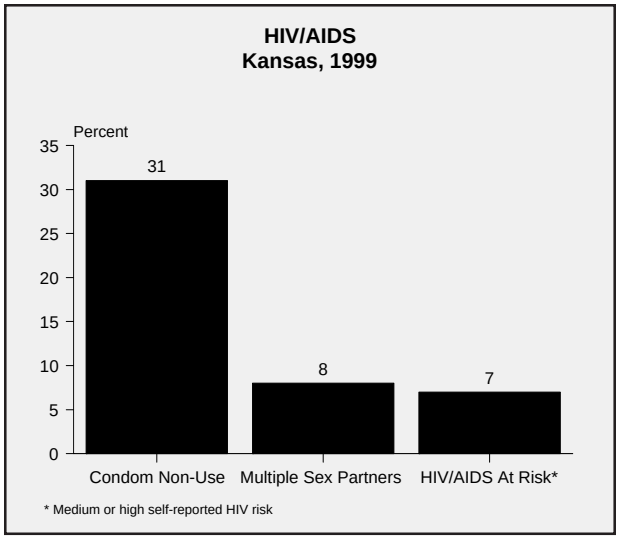
## Background

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that is transmitted from person to person through blood, semen, vaginal secretions, breast milk, and any other body fluid that contains blood. Infection with HIV can suppress the immune system allowing opportunistic infections to cause severe illness. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a life threatening syndrome represented by severe immunosuppression as a result of infection with HIV. While medical and drug therapies are available that will slow the progression of HIV infection and the development of AIDS, there is currently no cure (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998). By the end of 1999, a total of 733,374 cases of AIDS had been reported in the United States since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999). In Kansas, a total of 2,163 AIDS cases had been reported as of December, 1999 (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2000).

HIV transmission can be reduced by reducing the sharing of injectable drug equipment, reducing the number of sexual partners, and by using condoms when engaging in sexual intercourse. In this chapter, three HIV/AIDS risk factors are discussed - medium or high self-reported HIV risk, multiple sex partners during the past year, and condom non-use among those with one or more new sex partners during the past year.

## Who's at Risk in Kansas

Seven percent of respondents ages 18-64 reported their risk of contracting HIV as medium or high. Self-reported HIV risk decreased with increasing age and household income and was higher among those who were never married or a member of an unmarried couple than among those who were married or divorced or separated. Respondents living in rural counties reported HIV risk less frequently did those living in counties with higher population densities. Among respondents ages 18-49 who reported their risk of contracting HIV as medium or high, 28% had multiple sex partners during the past year and 39% reported condom non-use at first intercourse with their most recent sexual partner.




Eight percent of respondents ages 18-49 reported having two or more new sexual partners during the past year. Males and respondents ages 18-24

were more likely to report having had multiple sexual partners during the past year. Other factors which appeared to be associated with having multiple sex partners included binge drinking (having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the past month) and living in an urban area. Among respondents ages 18-49 who reported having one or more new sexual partners during the past year, 31% reported that they did not use a condom at first intercourse with their most recent sex partner. Condom non-use was higher among respondents ages 35-49 than among those of younger age groups.

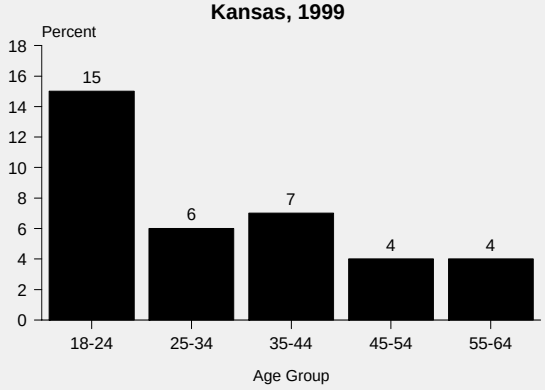
References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1998) Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. Basic Science: Frequently Asked Questions [On-line]. Available: http://www.ccd.gov/hiv/pubs/faqs.htm

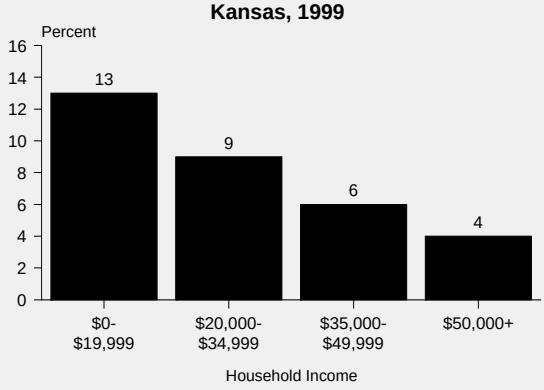
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). HIV/AIDS surveillance report (Vol. 11, No. 2, p.5) [On-line]. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasr1102.pdf

Kansas Department of Health and Environment. (2000). Kansas HIV/AIDS and STD surveillance update. Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention [On-line]. Available: http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/news/SurvUpdate3_2000.pdf

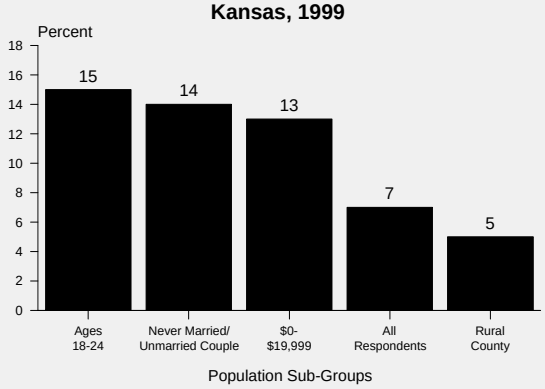
**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-64 Whose Self-Reported HIV Risk Was Medium or High by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



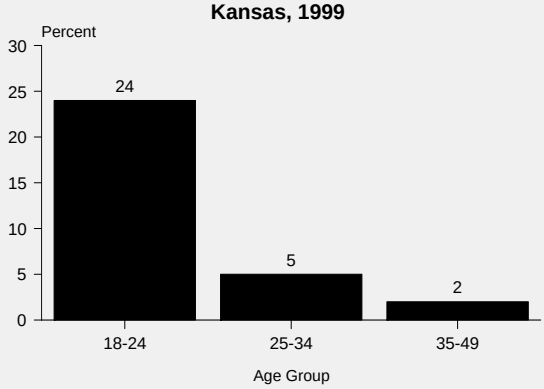

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-64 Whose Self-Reported HIV Risk Was Medium or High by Household Income Kansas, 1999**



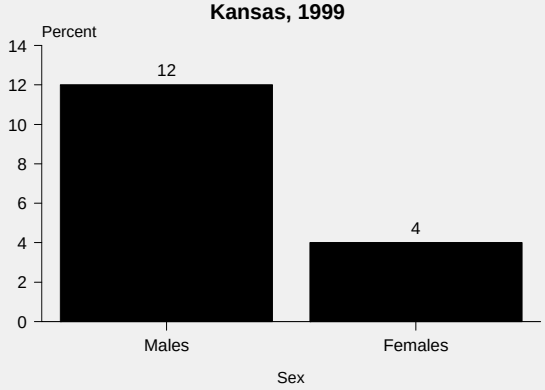

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-64 Whose Self-Reported HIV Risk Was Medium or High by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



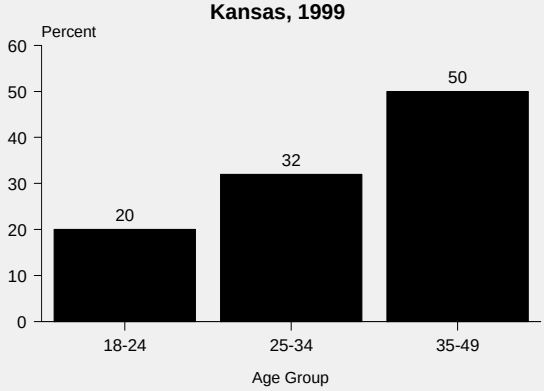

**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-49 Who Reported 2+ New Sex Partners in Past Year by Age Group Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-49 Who Reported 2+ New Sex Partners in Past Year by Sex Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Respondents Ages 18-49 Who Reported Condom Non-Use in Past Year by Age Group Kansas, 1999**



**Two or More Hours of Television:** *Respondents who reported that the oldest child ages 1-17 watched two or more hours of television on the previous day.*
**Media Content Exposure:** *Respondents who reported no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for oldest child ages 5-17.*

## Parenting

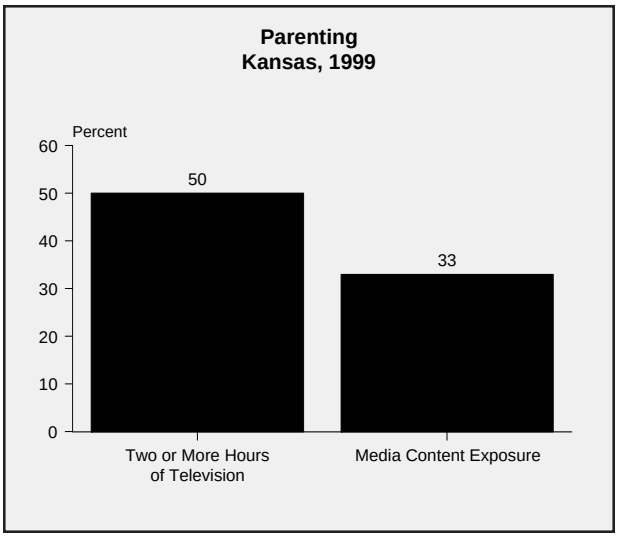
**Background**
Raising children to be self-regulating individuals of emotional, mental, and physical maturity is clearly one of the important functions of the family. While models of family interaction exist which identify some of the factors which shape the development of children, much is not understood. Patterns of belief (values, attitudes, expectations), social environment (communication, organization, roles, rules) and behavior (modeling, positive and negative reinforcement, consistency) in families have all been shown to impact the acquisition of behaviors by children which promote or fail to promote health and well being. Factors which have been consistently found to impact negatively on the healthy maturation of children include lack of clear expectations, excessively rigid or excessively lenient behavioral boundaries, harsh or inconsistent punishment, high levels of conflict between family members, positive parental attitudes toward harmful behaviors (e.g., drug use), low emotional cohesion between family members, poor communication, and parents who are not mutually supportive.

Other survey data collected from children (e.g., Kansas Communities that Care) can provide county level data for many of these factors as perceived and reported by children. The parenting module in this survey provides measures of risk factors and health behaviors (e.g., time spent with children, communication, supervision, exposure to media, family structure) reported by a parent or guardian.

How much television is too much? Is it acceptable for some children to be unsupervised after school? How much time should parents spend talking to their children? This data does not attempt to answer these questions, but rather attempts to identify the prevalence of behaviors which may place children at heightened risk. The number of children at risk was sufficient for detailed analysis of two risk factors: 1) "Media content exposure", defined as no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content, identifies a sub-group of children who may be at increased risk of exposure to media violence or sexuality; and 2) "Two hours of television", defined as watching two or more hours of television on the previous day, identifies a subgroup of children who may be at risk for limited physical activity, limited social interaction, or excessive exposure to media content from television viewing.

**Who's at Risk in Kansas**
Fifty percent of children ages 1-17 were reported to have watched two or more hours of television on the day prior to the interview. Twenty-five percent of children ages 1-17 had watched three or more hours of television on the previous day. The percentage of children watching two or more hours of television was highest among those children ages 10 to14 years old. Other factors which appeared to be associated with watching two or more hours of television included being unsupervised after school one or more days per week, not having rules about the content of video games or the content of movies and programs the child was allowed to view, and lower educational attainment of the responding parent or guardian.

Sixty-four percent of interviewed parents reported having helped the oldest child ages 5-17 with homework at least once during the past week, sixty-four percent of parents participated in a physical activity at least once with the child during the past week, and seventy percent of parents spent at least 20 minutes every day talking with their child during the past week. Sixty-seven percent of parents reported giving the oldest child ages 5-17 a chore to complete on five or more days during the past week. Among those children ages 5-17 who were in school at the time of the interview, 81% were supervised by an adult every day after school.




Ninety-two percent of parents reported having rules about bedtime on school nights and 84% reported having rules about which programs and movies the oldest child (ages 5-17) was allowed to watch. However, only 70% had rules about the video games this child was allowed to play and 60% had rules about the amount of television viewing permitted. We defined a child as being at risk for media content exposure if parents did not have rules for both video games and program/movie content. Thirty-three percent of oldest chilren ages 5-17 were at risk. Risk was more prevalent among children ages 15 to 17 than among other age groups. The percentage of oldest children ages 5-17 at risk for media content exposure decreased with increasing educational attainment of the responding parent or guardian and was higher among children with divorced or separated parents (41%) than among those whose parents were married (30%). Other factors which appeared to be associated with increased risk for media content exposure included being unsupervised after school one or more days per week, absence of rules for bedtime on school nights, and absence of rules for number of hours of TV viewing permitted.

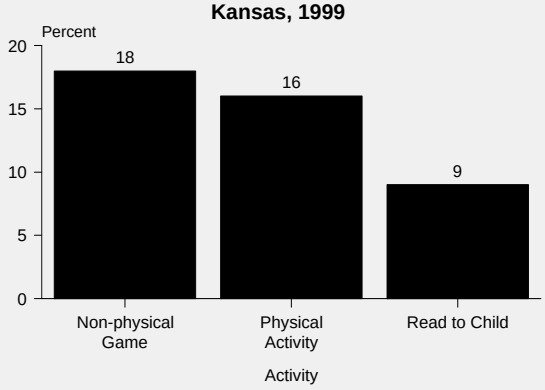
Among children ages 1-4, 42% did not spend any time in day care; 40% of children were in day care part time (less than 40 hours), while the remaining 18% were in day care 40 hours or more. Sixteen percent of parents reported not having participated in a physical activity during the past week with their oldest child who was between the ages of 1-4, and 9% reported that they had not read to their child during the past week.

References:

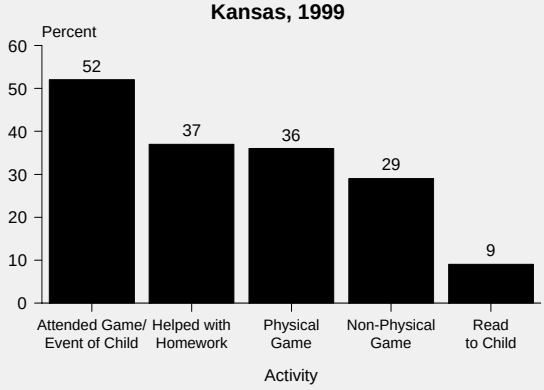
Governor's Substance Abuse Council. (1999). Kansas planning framework. State Incentive Cooperative Agreement, Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Soubhi, H., & Potvin, L. (2000). Homes and families as health promotion settings. In Poland B. D., Green L. W., & Rootman I. (Eds.), Settings for health promotion: linking theory and practice. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

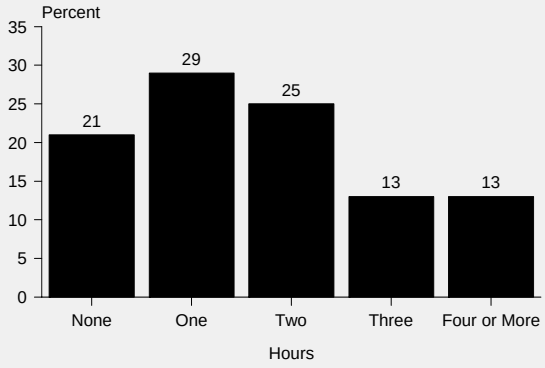
**Percentage of Parents Not Participating in Activity with Child in Last 7 Days, Among Children Ages 1-4 by Activity Kansas, 1999**



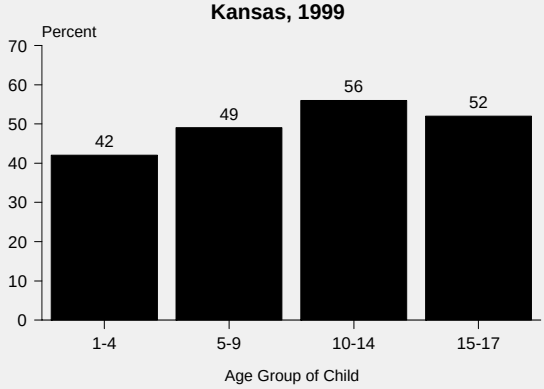

**Percentage of Parents Not Participating in Activity with Child in Last 7 Days, Among Children Ages 5-17 by Activity Kansas, 1999**



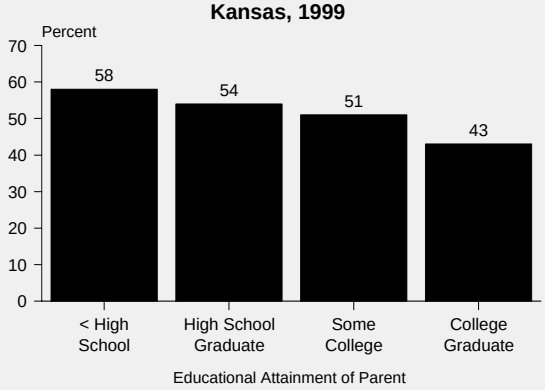

**Number of Hours of Television Oldest Child Ages 1-17 Watched on Previous Day Kansas, 1999**



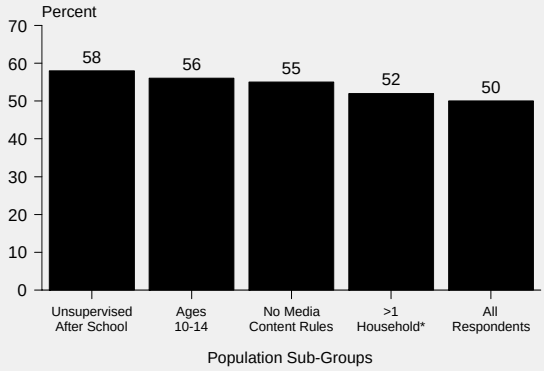

**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 1-17 Watching Two or More Hours of TV on Previous Day by Age Group of Child Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 1-17 Watching Two or More Hours of TV on Previous Day by Education of Responding Parent Kansas, 1999**

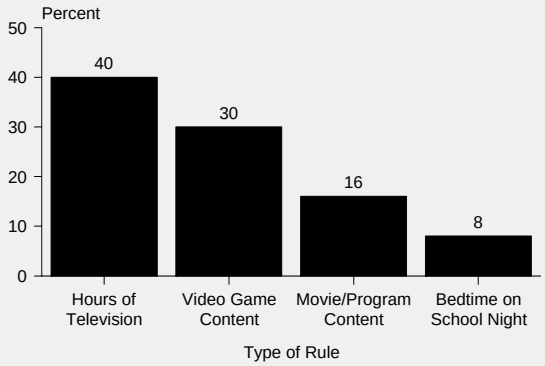



**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 1-17 Watching Two or More Hours of TV on Previous Day by Sub-Group Kansas 1999**

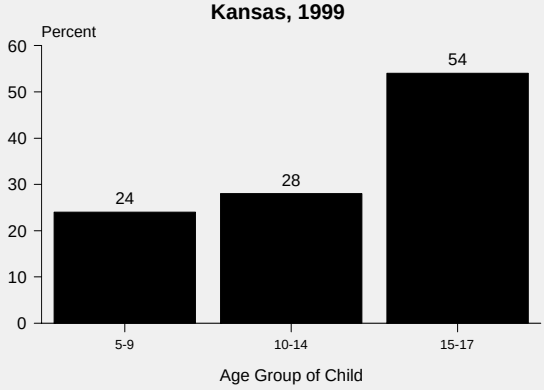



*Respondents reporting that oldest child splits time between separate households

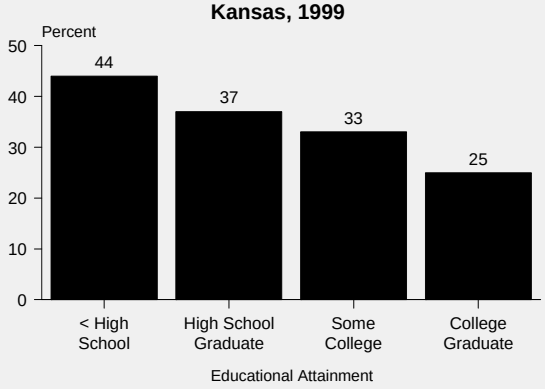
**Percentage of Parents Reporting No Family Rules for Oldest Children Ages 5-17, by Type of Rule Kansas, 1999**



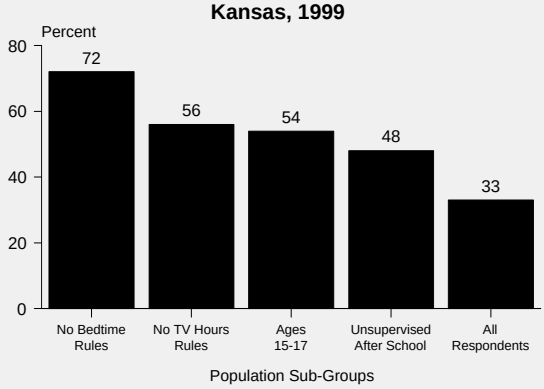

**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 5-17 Without Rules About Programs, Movies, and Video Games by Age Group of Child Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 5-17 Without Rules About Programs, Movies, and Video Games by Education of Responding Parent Kansas, 1999**




**Percentage of Oldest Children Ages 5-17 Without Rules About Programs, Movies, and Video Games by Sub-Group Kansas, 1999**



## All Question Table

This table provides the text of each question followed by the number and percentage of respondents for each response category (excluding unknown and refused). In some cases, a question was asked of a subset of the respondents rather than all respondents. For instance, the question *"Do you smoke now?"* was only asked of persons who reported having ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. However, the denominator for this question has been adjusted for this table to represent the entire population, thereby providing the percentage of current smokers in the entire population rather than the percentage of smokers among those who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes. The correct denominator is provided parenthetically after the text of the question.

All responses in this survey are weighted (see technical notes). Unless otherwise stated, results are weighted to adults 18 years and older. Questions which pertain to households are weighted using a household weight and questions which pertain to children are weighted using a child weight appropriate to the age group specified by the question. When a household or child weight was used, this is specified after the text of the question.

| Section 1: Health Status | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *In general, would you say that your health is: (among all respondents)* | | |
| Excellent | 938 | 25.3 |
| Very good | 1294 | 33.6 |
| Good | 1084 | 28.3 |
| Fair | 412 | 9.9 |
| Poor | 135 | 3.0 |
| *Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 2641 | 70.4 |
| 1 to 4 days | 618 | 16.9 |
| 5 to 13 days | 202 | 5.1 |
| 14 to 29 days | 112 | 2.7 |
| 30 days | 210 | 4.9 |
| *Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good? (among all respondents*) | | |
| 0 days | 2813 | 74.5 |
| 1 to 4 days | 480 | 13.0 |
| 5 to 13 days | 230 | 5.6 |
| 14 to 29 days | 118 | 2.8 |
| 30 days | 155 | 4.1 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 1148 | 67.8 |
| 1 to 4 days | 308 | 18.2 |
| 5 to 13 days | 107 | 5.9 |
| 14 to 29 days | 63 | 3.0 |
| 30 days | 100 | 5.1 |

| Section 2: Health Care Access | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMO's, or government plans such as Medicare? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 3480 | 89.6 |
| No | 387 | 10.4 |
| *Do you have Medicare? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 966 | 21.4 |
| No | 2897 | 78.6 |
| *What type of health care coverage do you use to pay for most of your medical care? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Employer | 1608 | 43.0 |
| Someone else's employer | 587 | 17.2 |
| Self-purchased plan | 222 | 6.0 |
| Medicare | 966 | 21.6 |
| Medicaid or Medical Assistance | 35 | 1.0 |
| Military, CHAMPUS, Tricare, or VA | 50 | 1.4 |
| Other | 52 | 1.2 |
| None | 317 | 8.6 |
| *During the past 12 months, was there a time that you did not have any health insurance or coverage? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 499 | 14.0 |
| No | 3355 | 86.0 |
| *About how long has it been since you had health care coverage? (among respondents reporting no current health care coverage)* | | |
| Within the past 6 months | 54 | 18.9 |
| Within the past year | 36 | 11.6 |
| Within the past 2 years | 53 | 15.7 |
| Within the past 5 years | 38 | 13.9 |
| Five or more years ago | 73 | 20.7 |
| Never had coverage | 55 | 19.1 |

## Section 2: Health Care Access

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 282 | 7.2 |
| No | 3592 | 92.8 |
| *About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 2876 | 73.4 |
| Within the past 2 years | 454 | 13.0 |
| Within the past 5 years | 209 | 5.8 |
| Five or more years ago | 231 | 6.6 |
| Never | 43 | 1.2 |

## Section 3: Hypertension Awareness

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor , nurse, or other health professional? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past 6 months | 2938 | 75.8 |
| Within the past year | 506 | 13.0 |
| Within the past 2 years | 222 | 6.6 |
| Within the past 5 years | 88 | 2.5 |
| Five or more years ago | 58 | 1.6 |
| Never | 13 | 0.5 |
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 913 | 21.3 |
| No | 2960 | 78.7 |
| *Have you been told on more than one occasion that your blood pressure was high, or have you been told this only once? (among all respondents)* | | |
| More than once | 665 | 15.4 |
| Only once | 242 | 5.9 |
| Never told | 2960 | 78.8 |

## Section 4: Cholesterol Awareness

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 2822 | 72.6 |
| No | 954 | 27.4 |
| *About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 2024 | 51.9 |
| Within the past 2 years | 398 | 11.2 |
| Within the past 5 years | 211 | 5.7 |
| Five or more years ago | 118 | 3.3 |
| Never | 954 | 27.8 |
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? (among respondents reporting having had their blood cholesterol checked)* | | |
| Yes | 796 | 27.1 |
| No | 1990 | 72.9 |

## Section 5: Diabetes

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 236 | 5.4 |
| Yes, but during pregnancy only | 28 | 0.6 |
| No | 3608 | 94.0 |

## Section 6: Oral Health

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 2617 | 68.3 |
| Within the past 2 years | 432 | 12.0 |
| Within the past 5 years | 249 | 6.7 |
| Five or more years ago | 499 | 12.0 |
| Never | 34 | 1.0 |

## Section 6: Oral Health

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Five or fewer | 1020 | 26.5 |
| Six or more but not all | 409 | 9.6 |
| All | 336 | 7.7 |
| None | 2021 | 56.2 |
| *How long has it been since you had your teeth "cleaned" by a dentist or dental hygienist? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 2464 | 71.0 |
| Within the past 2 years | 397 | 12.1 |
| Within the past 5 years | 196 | 5.8 |
| Five or more years ago | 337 | 9.2 |
| Never | 65 | 1.9 |

## Section 7: Skin Cancer

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *The next question is about sunburns, including any time that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours. Have you had a sunburn within the past 12 months? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 1078 | 30.8 |
| No | 2782 | 69.2 |
| *Including times when even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours, how many sunburns have you had within the past 12 months? (among respondents reporting having had a sunburn within the past 12 months)* | | |
| One | 418 | 39.7 |
| Two | 299 | 27.6 |
| Three | 142 | 14.0 |
| Four | 59 | 5.1 |
| Five | 40 | 4.5 |
| Six or more | 84 | 9.1 |

## Section 8: Tobacco Use

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 1675 | 43.6 |
| No | 2189 | 56.4 |

## Section 8: Tobacco Use

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days, or not at all? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes (some days or all days) | 810 | 21.0 |
| No | 3054 | 79.0 |
| *On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke? (among respondents who smoke)* | | |
| Less than half pack per day (ppd) | 153 | 19.6 |
| Half pack or more, but less than one ppd | 212 | 25.7 |
| One ppd | 285 | 36.9 |
| More than one, but less than two ppd | 79 | 9.8 |
| Two or more ppd | 62 | 8.0 |
| *During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer? (among respondents who smoke daily)* | | |
| Yes | 339 | 48.5 |
| No | 357 | 51.5 |
| *About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, daily? (among former smokers)* | | |
| Within the past month | 15 | 1.6 |
| Within the past 3 months | 21 | 2.6 |
| Within the past 6 months | 40 | 5.1 |
| Within the past year | 43 | 5.4 |
| Within the past 5 years | 160 | 18.3 |
| Within the past 15 years | 224 | 26.0 |
| 15 or more years ago | 346 | 39.3 |
| Never smoked regularly | 12 | 1.7 |

## Section 9: Alcohol Consumption

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past month, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 1717 | 46.8 |
| No | 2152 | 53.2 |

## Section 9: Alcohol Consumption

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past month, how many days per week or per month did you drink any alcoholic beverages, on the average? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Zero days per month | 2152 | 53.9 |
| One to five days per month | 1157 | 31.2 |
| Six to ten days per month | 208 | 5.9 |
| 11 to 20 days per month | 183 | 5.6 |
| 21 to 29 days per month | 66 | 2.0 |
| 30 to 31 days per month | 50 | 1.5 |
| *A drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail, or one shot of liquor. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average? (among all respondents)* | | |
| No drinks in the past month | 2152 | 54.3 |
| One drink | 646 | 16.9 |
| Two drinks | 545 | 14.7 |
| Three drinks | 202 | 6.3 |
| Four drinks | 95 | 2.8 |
| Five drinks | 56 | 1.9 |
| More than five drinks | 94 | 3.1 |
| *Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 3445 | 88.3 |
| One or more times | 386 | 11.7 |
| *During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 3765 | 97.2 |
| One or more times | 93 | 2.8 |

## Section 10: Demographics

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is your age? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 18-24 | 342 | 13.0 |
| 25-34 | 687 | 18.3 |
| 35-44 | 791 | 21.1 |
| 45-54 | 684 | 16.7 |
| 55-64 | 435 | 10.6 |
| 65-74 | 490 | 11.8 |
| 75+ | 428 | 8.6 |

## Section 10: Demographics

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is your race? (among all respondents)* | | |
| White | 3500 | 90.3 |
| Black | 161 | 4.1 |
| Asian, Pacific Islander | 27 | 0.7 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 23 | 0.5 |
| Other | 151 | 4.5 |
| *Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 192 | 5.4 |
| No | 3667 | 94.6 |
| *Are you: (among all respondents)* | | |
| Married | 2201 | 66.0 |
| Divorced | 509 | 8.4 |
| Widowed | 483 | 7.6 |
| Separated | 83 | 1.4 |
| Never been married | 528 | 15.0 |
| A member of an unmarried couple | 53 | 1.6 |
| *How many children live in your household who are less than five years old? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 3399 | 86.5 |
| One | 328 | 9.1 |
| Two | 117 | 3.7 |
| Three or more | 20 | 0.7 |
| *How many children live in your household who are five to 12 years old? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 3173 | 81.7 |
| One | 416 | 11.1 |
| Two | 214 | 5.6 |
| Three or more | 61 | 1.6 |
| *How many children live in your household who are 13 to 17 years old? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 3385 | 87.0 |
| One | 349 | 9.7 |
| Two | 113 | 2.7 |
| Three or more | 18 | 0.6 |

| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*What is the highest grade or year of school you completed? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Never attended school or only attended kindergarten | 10 | 0.3 |
| Grades 1-8 (elementary) | 141 | 3.4 |
| Grades 9-11 (some high school) | 236 | 6.1 |
| Grade 12 or GED (HS graduate) | 1314 | 33.8 |
| College 1-3 years (some college or technical school) | 1135 | 30.3 |
| College 4 or more years (college graduate) | 1017 | 26.1 |

*Are you currently: (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Employed for wages | 2164 | 58.8 |
| Self-employed | 334 | 8.9 |
| Out of work for more than one year | 36 | 1.0 |
| Out of work for less than one year | 42 | 1.2 |
| Homemaker | 223 | 5.6 |
| Student | 86 | 3.0 |
| Retired | 896 | 19.6 |
| Unable to work | 86 | 1.9 |

*Is your annual household income from all sources: (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $0-9,999 | 151 | 4.1 |
| $10,000-14,999 | 177 | 4.9 |
| $15,000-19,999 | 250 | 7.5 |
| $20,000-24,999 | 398 | 12.7 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 596 | 20.2 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 581 | 20.4 |
| $50,000-74,999 | 495 | 18.0 |
| $75,000+ | 347 | 12.0 |

*About how much do you weigh without shoes? (among all respondents)*

Mean = 169.9 lbs.

*About how tall are you without shoes? (among all respondents)*

Mean = 5 ft. 7 in.

*Body Mass Index (BMI) (among all respondents)*

Mean BMI= 26.2

| Section 10: Demographics | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*Categories of overweight and obesity from NHLBI guidelines (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal weight (BMI<25) | 1651 | 44.0 |
| Overweight (25<=BMI<30) | 1326 | 37.1 |
| Obese (BMI>=30) | 703 | 18.9 |

*How many residential telephone numbers do you have? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3459 | 93.8 |
| 2 | 350 | 5.8 |
| 3 or more | 39 | 0.4 |

*Sex of respondent (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 1564 | 48.3 |
| Female | 2314 | 51.7 |

| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram? (among all female respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1480 | 62.0 |
| No | 798 | 38.0 |

*How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? (among all female respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Within the past year | 1005 | 42.6 |
| Within the past 2 years | 238 | 10.4 |
| Within the past 3 years | 59 | 2.3 |
| Within the past 5 years | 78 | 3.2 |
| Five or more years ago | 81 | 3.2 |
| Never | 798 | 38.3 |

*Was your last mammogram done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer? (among female respondents who have ever had a mammogram)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Routine checkup | 1377 | 93.4 |
| Breast problem other than cancer | 79 | 5.4 |
| Had breast cancer | 21 | 1.2 |

| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam? (among all female respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 1956 | 85.2 |
| No | 314 | 14.8 |
| *How long has it been since your last breast exam? (among all female respondents)* | | |
| Within the past year | 1499 | 66.6 |
| Within the past 2 years | 254 | 11.1 |
| Within the past 3 years | 56 | 2.2 |
| Within the past 5 years | 52 | 2.4 |
| Five or more years ago | 71 | 2.8 |
| Never | 314 | 14.9 |
| *Was your last breast exam done as part of a routine checkup, because of a breast problem other than cancer, or because you've already had breast cancer? (among female respondents who have ever had a clinical breast exam)* | | |
| Routine checkup | 1882 | 96.5 |
| Breast problem other than cancer | 53 | 2.7 |
| Had breast cancer | 18 | 0.8 |
| *A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear? (among female respondents with a cervix)* | | |
| Yes | 1591 | 94.5 |
| No | 81 | 5.5 |
| *How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear? (among female respondents with a cervix)* | | |
| Within the past year | 1198 | 72.6 |
| Within the past 2 years | 206 | 12.3 |
| Within the past 3 years | 42 | 2.5 |
| Within the past 5 years | 50 | 2.7 |
| Five or more years ago | 79 | 4.3 |
| Never | 81 | 5.5 |
| *Was your last Pap smear done as part of a routine exam, or to check a current or previous problem? (among female respondents with a cervix who have ever had a Pap smear)* | | |
| Routine exam | 1565 | 98.8 |
| Check current or previous problem | 18 | 1.0 |
| Other | 3 | 0.2 |

| Section 11: Women's Health | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you had a hysterectomy? (among all female respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 583 | 24.0 |
| No | 1681 | 76.0 |
| *To your knowledge, are you now pregnant? (among female respondents 18-44 years old)* | | |
| Yes | 56 | 6.4 |
| No | 899 | 93.6 |

| Section 12: Immunizations | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 1341 | 32.7 |
| No | 2465 | 67.3 |
| *At what kind of a place did you get your last flu shot? (among respondents who have had a flu shot within the past 12 months)* | | |
| A doctor's office or HMO | 531 | 38.3 |
| A health department | 144 | 10.7 |
| Another type of clinic/health center | 102 | 7.9 |
| A senior or recreation/community center | 54 | 3.4 |
| A store | 96 | 7.5 |
| A hospital or emergency room | 69 | 5.5 |
| Workplace | 267 | 21.8 |
| Other | 65 | 4.9 |
| *Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 783 | 19.6 |
| No | 2916 | 80.4 |

| Section 13: Colorectal Cancer Screening | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit? (among respondents ages 40 years and older)* | | |
| Yes | 733 | 28.7 |
| No | 1655 | 71.3 |

## Section 13: Colorectal Cancer Screening

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit? (among respondents ages 40 years and older who have had a blood stool test using a home kit)* | | |
| Within the past year | 345 | 48.7 |
| Within the past 2 years | 141 | 19.8 |
| Within the past 5 years | 132 | 18.5 |
| Five or more years ago | 93 | 12.9 |
| *A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam? (among respondents ages 40 years and older)* | | |
| Yes | 730 | 30.2 |
| No | 1629 | 69.8 |
| *When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy? (among respondents ages 40 years and older who have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy)* | | |
| Within the past year | 234 | 32.8 |
| Within the past 2 years | 131 | 18.3 |
| Within the past 5 years | 155 | 22.5 |
| Five or more years ago | 198 | 26.4 |

## Section 14: Injury Control

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the age of the oldest child in your household under the age of 16? (among respondents with children, weighted to children ages 0-15)* | | |
| 0-4 | 228 | 30.0 |
| 5-9 | 274 | 30.6 |
| 10-15 | 565 | 39.4 |
| *During the past year, how often has your ____ year-old child worn a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle? (among all respondents with child ages 5-15, weighted to children ages 0-15)* | | |
| Always | 209 | 27.1 |
| Nearly Always | 76 | 10.0 |
| Sometimes | 94 | 11.9 |
| Seldom | 57 | 6.9 |
| Never | 302 | 34.0 |
| Never rides a bicycle | 90 | 10.1 |

## Section 14: Injury Control

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home? (among all respondents, household weight)* | | |
| Within the past month | 1121 | 32.3 |
| Within the past 6 months | 1352 | 38.6 |
| Within the past year | 470 | 13.1 |
| One or more years ago | 206 | 5.8 |
| Never | 183 | 5.2 |
| No smoke detectors in home | 168 | 5.0 |

## Section 15: HIV/AIDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *If you had a child in school, at what grade do you think he or she should begin receiving education in school about HIV infection and AIDS? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old)* | | |
| Kindergarten | 231 | 8.4 |
| Grades 1-5 | 1412 | 53.2 |
| Grades 6-8 | 813 | 31.3 |
| Grades 9-12 | 113 | 4.4 |
| Never | 69 | 2.7 |
| *If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old)* | | |
| Yes | 2499 | 87.7 |
| No | 74 | 2.6 |
| Would give other advice | 275 | 9.7 |
| *What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old)* | | |
| High | 62 | 1.9 |
| Medium | 123 | 5.1 |
| Low | 676 | 23.2 |
| None | 2005 | 69.7 |
| Not applicable (Have HIV) | 1 | 0.1 |
| *Have you donated blood since March 1985? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old excluding those who reported that they have HIV)* | | |
| Yes | 726 | 26.8 |
| No | 2150 | 73.2 |

| Section 15: HIV/AIDS | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you donated blood in the past 12 months? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old who have donated blood since March 1985 excluding those who reported that they have HIV)* | | |
| Yes | 222 | 29.7 |
| No | 502 | 70.3 |
| *Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old excluding those who reported that they have HIV)* | | |
| Yes | 1058 | 36.9 |
| No | 1771 | 63.1 |
| *Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (among respondents 18 to 64 years old )* | | |
| Yes | 345 | 34.3 |
| No | 703 | 65.7 |
| *What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (among respondents 18 to 64 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months)* | | |
| Hospitalization or surgical procedure | 24 | 6.4 |
| To apply for health insurance | 10 | 3.0 |
| To apply for life insurance | 32 | 8.9 |
| For employment | 10 | 3.1 |
| To apply for a marriage license | 3 | 1.1 |
| For military induction or service | 24 | 8.0 |
| For immigration | 1 | 0.3 |
| Just to find out if you were infected | 78 | 22.7 |
| Because of referral by a doctor | 11 | 2.7 |
| Because of pregnancy | 69 | 21.7 |
| Referred by your sex partner | 6 | 1.0 |
| Part of a blood donation process | 9 | 3.0 |
| For routine checkup | 20 | 6.1 |
| Because of occupational exposure | 10 | 3.1 |
| Because of illness | 12 | 3.1 |
| Because I am at risk for HIV | 4 | 1.0 |
| Other | 17 | 4.8 |

| Section 15: HIV/AIDS | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Where did you have your last test for HIV? (among respondents 18 to 64 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months)* | | |
| Private doctor, HMO | 129 | 38.6 |
| Blood bank, plasma center, Red Cross | 4 | 1.0 |
| Health department | 29 | 7.5 |
| AIDS clinic, counseling, testing site | 2 | 0.4 |
| Hospital, ER, outpatient clinic | 56 | 17.2 |
| Family planning clinic | 3 | 0.9 |
| Prenatal clinic, obstetrician's office | 10 | 2.7 |
| Community health clinic | 14 | 3.9 |
| Clinic run by employer | 5 | 1.1 |
| Insurance company clinic | 11 | 3.7 |
| Other public clinic | 3 | 1.3 |
| Drug treatment facility | 2 | 0.5 |
| Military induction or service site | 28 | 9.6 |
| Home visit by nurse/health worker | 14 | 4.7 |
| At home using self-sampling kit | 2 | 0.7 |
| In jail or prison | 1 | 0.5 |
| Other | 18 | 5.6 |
| *Did you receive the results of your last test? (among all respondents 18 to 64 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months)* | | |
| Yes | 288 | 85.2 |
| No | 44 | 14.8 |
| *Did you receive counseling or talk with a health care professional about the results of your test? (among all respondents 18 to 64 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and who received the results of their last test)* | | |
| Yes | 96 | 32.1 |
| No | 192 | 67.9 |

| Quality of Life/Disability Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How often do you get the social and emotional support you need? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Always | 2025 | 56.2 |
| Usually | 1043 | 27.8 |
| Sometimes | 411 | 10.7 |
| Rarely | 98 | 2.5 |
| Never | 110 | 2.9 |
| *In general, how satisfied are you with your life? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Very satisfied | 1826 | 50.3 |
| Satisfied | 1769 | 46.4 |
| Dissatisfied | 121 | 2.9 |
| Very dissatisfied | 18 | 0.4 |
| *Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do because of any impairment or health problem? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 522 | 12.7 |
| No | 3226 | 87.3 |
| *Because of any impairment or health problem, do you have trouble learning, remembering, or concentrating? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 183 | 4.3 |
| No | 3560 | 95.7 |
| *If you use special equipment or help from others to get around, what type do you use? (among all respondents) Note: up to three responses may be coded for each respondent.* | | |
| *...Other people?* | | |
| Yes | 10 | 0.2 |
| No | 3574 | 99.8 |
| *...Cane or walking stick?* | | |
| Yes | 105 | 2.2 |
| No | 3574 | 97.8 |
| *...Walker?* | | |
| Yes | 48 | 1.0 |
| No | 3574 | 99.0 |

| Quality of Life/Disability Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *...Crutch or crutches?* | | |
| Yes | 8 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.9 |
| *...Manual wheelchair?* | | |
| Yes | 30 | 0.6 |
| No | 3574 | 99.4 |
| *...Motorized wheelchair?* | | |
| Yes | 4 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.9 |
| *...Electric mobility scooter?* | | |
| Yes | 4 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.9 |
| *...Artificial leg?* | | |
| Yes | 4 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.1 |
| *...Service animal (i.e., guide dog)?* | | |
| Yes | 2 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.9 |
| *...Oxygen / breathing equipment?* | | |
| Yes | 9 | 0.2 |
| No | 3574 | 99.8 |
| *...Other?* | | |
| Yes | 4 | 0.1 |
| No | 3574 | 99.9 |
| *Using special equipment or help, what is the farthest distance that you can go? (among respondents who use special equipment or help from others to get around)* | | |
| Across a small room | 13 | 8.3 |
| About the length of a typical house | 41 | 30.3 |
| About one or two city blocks | 50 | 36.0 |
| About one mile | 18 | 14.8 |
| More than one mile | 12 | 10.6 |

| Quality of Life/Disability Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the farthest distance you can walk by yourself, without any special equipment or help from others? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Not any distance | 51 | 1.1 |
| Across a small room | 43 | 0.9 |
| About the length of a typical house | 97 | 2.1 |
| About one or two city blocks | 265 | 5.8 |
| About one mile | 281 | 6.4 |
| More than one mile | 2965 | 83.7 |
| *Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes | 501 | 12.1 |
| No | 3229 | 87.9 |
| *What is the major impairment or health problem that limits your activities? (among respondents who report any impairment or health problem)* | | |
| Arthritis / rheumatism | 106 | 15.3 |
| Back or neck problem | 117 | 18.8 |
| Fractures, bone/joint injury | 29 | 4.6 |
| Walking problem | 79 | 10.5 |
| Lung/breathing problem | 51 | 7.8 |
| Hearing problem | 9 | 1.5 |
| Eye/vision problem | 20 | 2.7 |
| Heart problem | 63 | 9.5 |
| Stroke problem | 8 | 1.1 |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure | 5 | 0.8 |
| Diabetes | 21 | 3.6 |
| Cancer | 15 | 2.1 |
| Depression/anxiety/emotional problem | 13 | 2.3 |
| Other impairment/problem | 135 | 19.4 |
| *Is this impairment or health problem the result of a work-related illness or injury? (among respondents who report any impairment or health problem)* | | |
| Yes | 100 | 16.4 |
| No | 579 | 83.6 |

| Quality of Life/Disability Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *For how long have your activities been limited because of your major impairment or health problem? (among respondents who report any impairment or health problem)* | | |
| Six months or less | 61 | 9.0 |
| More than six months, less than one year | 11 | 1.3 |
| One to five years | 250 | 40.1 |
| Six to ten years | 150 | 24.0 |
| 11 to 20 years | 76 | 12.0 |
| More than 20 years | 77 | 13.7 |
| *Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house? (among respondents who report any impairment or health problem)* | | |
| Yes | 56 | 7.1 |
| No | 642 | 92.9 |
| *Because of any impairment of health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes? (among respondents who report any impairment or health problem)* | | |
| Yes | 167 | 20.6 |
| No | 528 | 79.4 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days did PAIN make it hard for you to do your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 2863 | 78.9 |
| 1 to 4 days | 370 | 10.3 |
| 5 to 13 days | 143 | 3.9 |
| 14 to 29 days | 115 | 2.7 |
| 30 days | 175 | 4.2 |

| Quality of Life/Disability Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt sad, blue, or depressed? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 2234 | 63.5 |
| 1 to 4 days | 900 | 24.2 |
| 5 to 13 days | 276 | 6.9 |
| 14 to 29 days | 120 | 2.8 |
| 30 days | 97 | 2.5 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt worried, tense, or anxious? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 1640 | 46.3 |
| 1 to 4 days | 1026 | 28.7 |
| 5 to 13 days | 471 | 13.4 |
| 14 to 29 days | 195 | 5.1 |
| 30 days | 239 | 6.4 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt that you did not get enough rest or sleep? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 1406 | 38.1 |
| 1 to 4 days | 729 | 20.3 |
| 5 to 13 days | 675 | 19.4 |
| 14 to 29 days | 433 | 11.9 |
| 30 days | 368 | 10.4 |
| *During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt very healthy and full of energy? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 days | 372 | 9.2 |
| 1 to 4 days | 151 | 4.0 |
| 5 to 13 days | 337 | 9.5 |
| 14 to 29 days | 1315 | 37.8 |
| 30 days | 1341 | 39.5 |
| *Is there anyone (insert else if respondent already indicated that they have a limitation) in your household who is limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem? (among all respondents excluding those who live alone)* | | |
| Yes | 253 | 9.4 |
| No | 2493 | 90.6 |

| Diabetes Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Is paying for your diabetes supplies a problem? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 57 | 24.4 |
| No | 177 | 75.6 |
| *Have you talked to a dietician (diet specialist), or nutritionist about your diabetes during the past 5 years? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 172 | 73.8 |
| No | 63 | 26.2 |
| *When you go to your doctor for your diabetes, are you usually told to remove your socks and shoes before you see the doctor? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 95 | 41.2 |
| No | 138 | 58.8 |
| *When you last visited a doctor for your diabetes did he or she examine your feet? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 127 | 54.0 |
| No | 105 | 46.0 |
| *Who decides when you need your next diabetes checkup? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| My doctor/health care provider schedules my appointment | 174 | 75.1 |
| I make an appointment when I think I need one | 58 | 24.0 |
| Other | 2 | 0.9 |
| *Do you take insulin injections, diabetes pills, or both? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Insulin injections | 72 | 30.1 |
| Diabetes pills | 109 | 48.3 |
| Both insulin and pills | 17 | 6.8 |
| Neither | 34 | 14.7 |

| Diabetes Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *How old were you when you were told you had diabetes? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| 1-17 years old | 4 | 2.4 |
| 18-29 years old | 12 | 4.8 |
| 30-49 years old | 72 | 35.2 |
| 50-64 years old | 79 | 36.9 |
| 65 years and older | 46 | 20.7 |
| *Have you ever heard of glycosylated hemoglobin or hemoglobin "A one C"? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 99 | 46.4 |
| No | 118 | 53.6 |
| *Please answer yes or no to the following questions. Has your diabetes caused you any of the following health problems: (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| *a. ...Permanent loss of vision?* | | |
| Yes | 23 | 8.7 |
| No | 211 | 91.3 |
| *b. ...Loss of kidney function?* | | |
| Yes | 14 | 6.3 |
| No | 221 | 93.7 |
| *c. ...Skin sores or ulcers?* | | |
| Yes | 31 | 13.2 |
| No | 204 | 86.8 |
| *d. ...Amputation?* | | |
| Yes | 6 | 2.1 |
| No | 230 | 97.9 |
| *e. ...Heart disease?* | | |
| Yes | 36 | 14.1 |
| No | 196 | 85.9 |
| *f. ...Numbness, tingling, or pain in the legs?* | | |
| Yes | 97 | 40.1 |
| No | 138 | 59.9 |

| Diabetes Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *g. ...Lose protein in urine?* | | |
| Yes | 23 | 9.6 |
| No | 179 | 90.4 |
| *Were you hospitalized during the past two years? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Yes | 75 | 30.9 |
| No | 159 | 69.1 |
| *What was the reason for your most recent hospitalization? (among respondents with diabetes)* | | |
| Heart disease | 19 | 23.8 |
| Stroke | 4 | 5.7 |
| Diabetes | 7 | 11.4 |
| Kidney problems | 1 | 2.3 |
| Eye problems | 1 | 1.5 |
| Numbness, tingling or pain in legs or feet | 3 | 4.7 |
| Other | 37 | 50.4 |

| Physical Activity Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Note: The Physical Activity Module was a pilot module in 1999 so some of the questions from this module were not included in this table.* | | |
| *The next few questions are about physical activity at work.* | | |
| *How many hours per week do you work at a job or business? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Do not work/None | 1269 | 31.9 |
| Less than 40 hours per week | 511 | 15.2 |
| 40 hours per week | 905 | 25.3 |
| More than 40 hours per week | 927 | 27.7 |
| *When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do? (among all respondents who work at a job or business)* | | |
| Mostly sitting or standing | 1539 | 64.4 |
| Mostly walking | 410 | 18.2 |
| Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work | 348 | 17.4 |

| Physical Activity Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past seven days, how many days did you walk continuously for at least ten minutes for recreation, exercise, or to get to and from places? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 | 1259 | 34.7 |
| 1 | 213 | 5.5 |
| 2 | 387 | 11.1 |
| 3 | 293 | 8.2 |
| 4 | 197 | 5.8 |
| 5 | 329 | 9.1 |
| 6 | 67 | 2.1 |
| 7 | 801 | 23.5 |
| *On the days when you walked, how much total time did you spend walking? (among all respondents who walked continuously for at least ten minutes during the past seven days)* | | |
| Less than 15 minutes | 161 | 7.4 |
| 15-29 minutes | 395 | 17.9 |
| 30 minutes or more but less than one hour | 876 | 40.9 |
| One hour or more | 702 | 33.9 |
| *During the past seven days, how many days did you do any activities that increase muscle strength or tone, such as lifting weights, pull-ups, or sit-ups? (among all respondents)* | | |
| 0 | 2656 | 71.1 |
| 1 | 112 | 3.1 |
| 2 | 175 | 5.2 |
| 3 | 217 | 6.5 |
| 4 | 116 | 3.6 |
| 5 | 114 | 3.7 |
| 6 | 24 | 0.7 |
| 7 | 187 | 6.2 |
| *During the past seven days, how many hours did you spend watching television while sitting or lying down? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 243 | 6.8 |
| 1-7 hours | 1399 | 41.0 |
| 8-15 hours | 939 | 27.4 |
| 16-30 hours | 642 | 19.2 |
| 31 or more hours | 196 | 5.5 |

| Physical Activity Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *During the past seven days, how many hours did you spend using a computer during your leisure-time? (among all respondents)* | | |
| None | 2284 | 62.2 |
| 1-7 hours | 982 | 29.2 |
| 8-15 hours | 194 | 5.3 |
| 16-30 hours | 102 | 2.6 |
| 31 or more hours | 23 | 0.7 |
| *Which of the following best describes your future plans regarding physical activity? (among all respondents)* | | |
| You expect to increase your physical activity level | 1505 | 42.6 |
| You expect to maintain your physical activity level | 1913 | 53.3 |
| You expect to reduce your physical activity level | 142 | 4.1 |
| *Has a doctor or other health professional ever talked to you about physical activity or exercise? (among all respondents)* | | |
| Yes, within the past 12 months | 1048 | 28.2 |
| Yes, within the past three years (1-3 years) | 174 | 4.9 |
| Yes, three or more years ago | 178 | 4.5 |
| No | 2196 | 62.4 |
| *How much has your weight changed over the past five years? (among all respondents).* | | |
| No weight change | 1420 | 39.9 |
| Gained 1-9 pounds | 346 | 9.5 |
| Gained 10-19 pounds | 516 | 15.9 |
| Gained 20-29 pounds | 328 | 9.8 |
| Gained 30 or more pounds | 299 | 9.2 |
| Lost 1-9 pounds | 95 | 2.5 |
| Lost 10-19 pounds | 149 | 3.8 |
| Lost 20-29 pounds | 142 | 4.2 |
| Lost 30 or more pounds | 195 | 5.2 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *What is the age of the oldest child in your household under the age of 18? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-17, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| 1 to 4 years old | 194 | 22.2 |
| 5 to 9 years old | 252 | 28.4 |
| 10 to 14 years old | 321 | 30.3 |
| 15 to 17 years old | 290 | 19.2 |
| *Are you the parent or guardian of this child? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-17)* | | |
| Yes | 1009 | 94.4 |
| No | 47 | 5.6 |
| *Note: The remaining questions in this module are only asked of those respondents who reported that they are the parent or guardian of the 1-17 year-old child.* | | |
| *Would you say that you are the parent or guardian who spends the most time caring for the _____ year- old child? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-17)* | | |
| Yes | 647 | 57.9 |
| No | 339 | 42.1 |
| *Is the _____ year-old child's time divided between parents or guardians who live in separate households? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-17, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| Yes | 187 | 19.0 |
| No | 821 | 81.0 |
| *About how many hours did the _____ year-old child watch television yesterday? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-17, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| 0 | 201 | 21.2 |
| 1 hour | 257 | 28.9 |
| 2 hours | 229 | 24.5 |
| 3 hours | 119 | 12.5 |
| 4 or more hours | 121 | 13.0 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *To the following questions please answer how many days out of the past seven days you did the following activities with the [5-17] year-old child: (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 5-17)* | | |
| *a. ...Played a sport, physical game, or exercised together with the _____year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 274 | 36.4 |
| 1 | 110 | 14.8 |
| 2 | 127 | 17.0 |
| 3 | 96 | 12.2 |
| 4 | 40 | 5.2 |
| 5 | 32 | 4.7 |
| 6 | 8 | 1.2 |
| 7 | 59 | 8.5 |
| *b. ...Played a non-physical game with the _____year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 217 | 29.2 |
| 1 | 114 | 14.3 |
| 2 | 169 | 22.8 |
| 3 | 84 | 11.0 |
| 4 | 41 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 36 | 5.0 |
| 6 | 4 | 0.5 |
| 7 | 89 | 11.8 |
| *c. ...Watched television with the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 134 | 17.0 |
| 1 | 154 | 20.0 |
| 2 | 145 | 19.4 |
| 3 | 87 | 10.9 |
| 4 | 39 | 5.4 |
| 5 | 47 | 6.1 |
| 6 | 9 | 1.2 |
| 7 | 156 | 20.0 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *d. ...Spent at least 20 minutes talking with the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 20 | 2.7 |
| 1 | 28 | 3.8 |
| 2 | 35 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 48 | 6.3 |
| 4 | 30 | 4.0 |
| 5 | 46 | 6.2 |
| 6 | 14 | 1.7 |
| 7 | 576 | 70.4 |
| *e. ...Helped the _____ year-old child with school activities or homework?* | | |
| 0 | 261 | 36.5 |
| 1 | 41 | 5.8 |
| 2 | 68 | 10.3 |
| 3 | 64 | 9.0 |
| 4 | 30 | 4.0 |
| 5 | 111 | 14.6 |
| 6 | 11 | 1.6 |
| 7 | 152 | 18.2 |
| *f. ...Made the _____ year-old child responsible for completing a household chore?* | | |
| 0 | 50 | 6.9 |
| 1 | 40 | 4.6 |
| 2 | 67 | 8.5 |
| 3 | 62 | 7.9 |
| 4 | 39 | 5.0 |
| 5 | 57 | 6.8 |
| 6 | 10 | 1.4 |
| 7 | 469 | 58.8 |
| *g. ...Attended a game or event the _____ year-old child participated in?* | | |
| 0 | 369 | 51.9 |
| 1 | 149 | 21.0 |
| 2 | 82 | 11.9 |
| 3 | 41 | 5.4 |
| 4 | 22 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 18 | 2.2 |
| 6 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 31 | 4.5 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Please answer yes or no to the following questions. Are there family rules about: (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 5-17)* | | |
| *a. ...What time the _____ year-old child goes to bed on a school night?* | | |
| Yes | 741 | 92.1 |
| No | 66 | 7.9 |
| *b. ...The amount of time the _____ year-old child is allowed to watch television?* | | |
| Yes | 474 | 60.2 |
| No | 331 | 39.8 |
| *c. ...Which television programs and movies the _____ year-old child is allowed to watch?* | | |
| Yes | 665 | 83.6 |
| No | 140 | 16.4 |
| *d. ...Which computer or video games the _____ year-old child is allowed to play?* | | |
| Yes | 549 | 70.1 |
| No | 254 | 29.9 |
| *Where does the _____ year-old child go most often when school lets out? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 5-17, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| Home | 456 | 57.1 |
| Child care provider/babysitter | 36 | 5.6 |
| Friend's home | 28 | 3.2 |
| Neighbor's home | 4 | 0.5 |
| Work | 27 | 2.5 |
| Spends time with friends | 3 | 0.4 |
| Community organization (YMCA, library, etc.) | 9 | 1.0 |
| After school sport, club, or other organized activity | 53 | 6.0 |
| Other | 16 | 2.0 |
| Not in school currently | 175 | 21.6 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *On how many days out of the past seven days was the _____ year-old child supervised by an adult after school? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 5-17, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| 0 | 57 | 7.2 |
| 1 | 10 | 1.7 |
| 2 | 7 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 14 | 2.2 |
| 4 | 12 | 1.6 |
| 5 or more | 380 | 58.2 |
| Not in school currently | 193 | 28.3 |
| *To the following questions please answer how many days during the past seven days you have done the following activities with the _____ year-old child: (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-4)* | | |
| *a. ...Played a sport, physical game, or exercised with the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 24 | 15.7 |
| 1 | 11 | 6.1 |
| 2 | 20 | 12.5 |
| 3 | 19 | 10.1 |
| 4 | 12 | 7.8 |
| 5 | 13 | 7.0 |
| 6 | 2 | 0.7 |
| 7 | 69 | 40.1 |
| *b. ...Played a non-physical game with the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 26 | 17.6 |
| 1 | 8 | 4.6 |
| 2 | 17 | 9.7 |
| 3 | 15 | 7.9 |
| 4 | 17 | 9.3 |
| 5 | 10 | 4.6 |
| 6 | 4 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 77 | 44.2 |

| Parenting Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *c. ...Watched television with the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 26 | 17.4 |
| 1 | 17 | 11.8 |
| 2 | 16 | 8.9 |
| 3 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 4 | 11 | 6.0 |
| 5 | 17 | 8.0 |
| 6 | 2 | 1.0 |
| 7 | 73 | 42.6 |
| *d. ...Read to the _____ year-old child?* | | |
| 0 | 16 | 9.3 |
| 1 | 7 | 3.8 |
| 2 | 12 | 4.9 |
| 3 | 14 | 7.1 |
| 4 | 15 | 10.9 |
| 5 | 14 | 7.9 |
| 6 | 4 | 2.2 |
| 7 | 99 | 54.0 |
| *How many hours per week does the _____ year-old child spend in a day care center, day care home, or pre-school? (among respondents reporting children in the household aged 1-4, weighted to children aged 1-17)* | | |
| None | 76 | 42.1 |
| 1-20 hours per week | 57 | 30.8 |
| 21-39 hours per week | 17 | 9.0 |
| 40+ hours per week | 33 | 18.0 |

| STDs and AIDS Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|
| *Have you personally ever known anyone with AIDS or the HIV virus? (among respondents aged 18-49)* | | |
| Yes | 517 | 24.8 |
| No | 1517 | 75.2 |
| *Have you been pregnant during the past two years? (among female respondents aged 18-49)* | | |
| Yes | 195 | 18.9 |
| No | 969 | 81.1 |

| STDs and AIDS | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*Did your doctor offer you an HIV test during your last pregnancy? (among female respondents aged 18-49 who have been pregnant within the past two years)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 139 | 79.6 |
| No | 45 | 20.4 |

*Has your doctor or other health professional ever talked with you about your sexual practices, including family planning, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, or the use of condoms? (among respondents aged 18-49)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, within the past 12 months | 420 | 20.1 |
| Yes, within the past three years (1 to 3 years) | 126 | 6.5 |
| Yes, three or more years ago | 305 | 13.9 |
| No | 1179 | 59.4 |

*The following questions ask about the acceptability of certain programs designed to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS within communities. Please answer whether the following programs would be very acceptable, somewhat acceptable, somewhat unacceptable, or very unacceptable to you to have in your community: (among respondents aged 18-49)*

*a. ...Contacting and treating the sexual partners of persons with sexually transmitted diseases?*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very acceptable | 1041 | 52.2 |
| Somewhat acceptable | 708 | 36.8 |
| Somewhat unacceptable | 94 | 5.4 |
| Very unacceptable | 109 | 5.6 |

*b. ...Needle exchange programs for injectable drug users?*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very acceptable | 663 | 34.3 |
| Somewhat acceptable | 598 | 31.4 |
| Somewhat unacceptable | 251 | 13.1 |
| Very unacceptable | 408 | 21.2 |

*c. ...Condom distribution to teenagers?*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Very acceptable | 960 | 49.2 |
| Somewhat acceptable | 561 | 27.8 |
| Somewhat unacceptable | 193 | 10.1 |
| Very unacceptable | 260 | 12.9 |

| STDs and AIDS Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*How many new sex partners did you have during the past 12 months? (among respondents aged 18-49)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 1565 | 79.0 |
| 1-4 | 393 | 19.0 |
| 5-9 | 22 | 1.4 |
| 10 or more | 8 | 0.5 |

*Did you discuss your concerns about AIDS or sexually transmitted diseases before having sex for the first time with your most recent sexual partner? (among respondents who reported one or more new sexual partners during the past 12 months)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 250 | 56.5 |
| No | 167 | 43.5 |

*Did you use a condom the first time you had sex with your most recent sex partner? (among respondents who reported one or more new sexual partners during the past 12 months)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 294 | 69.2 |
| No | 124 | 30.8 |

*Were you drunk or high the first time you had sex with your most recent sex partner?*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 48 | 13.3 |
| No | 369 | 86.7 |

| Dental Sealants Module | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*How many of the children in your household are aged 7 to 17? (among all respondents with children ages 5 to 17, household weight)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 281 | 28.8 |
| 1 | 353 | 34.7 |
| 2 | 274 | 26.9 |
| 3 | 83 | 7.8 |
| 4 | 14 | 1.4 |
| 5 | 3 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 1 | 0.1 |

## Dental Sealants Module

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*Dental Sealants are special plastic coatings that are painted on the tops of the back teeth to prevent tooth decay. They are put on by a dentist or dental hygienist . They are different from fillings, caps, crowns, and fluoride treatments. How many of the children aged 7 to 17 living in your household, ever had dental sealants placed on their teeth? (among respondents with one or more child aged 7 to 17 living in their household, household weight)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 399 | 57.6 |
| 1 | 152 | 21.9 |
| 2 | 109 | 15.8 |
| 3 | 29 | 3.7 |
| 4 | 7 | 1.0 |
| 5 | 1 | 0.1 |

## Folic Acid Module

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*Some health experts recommend that women take 400 micrograms of the vitamin folic acid, for which of the following reasons? (among female respondents aged 18-44)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To make strong bones | 147 | 15.6 |
| To prevent birth defects | 387 | 40.5 |
| To prevent high blood pressure | 33 | 3.2 |
| Some other reason | 114 | 12.3 |
| Don't know/Not sure | 277 | 28.4 |

*When is it most important that a woman take the vitamin folic acid? Would you say: (among female respondents aged 18-44 who answered "to prevent birth defects" to Question 1)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Before pregnancy | 251 | 61.9 |
| During pregnancy | 123 | 35.1 |
| After pregnancy | 2 | 0.5 |
| Don't know/Not sure | 9 | 2.5 |

*Are you currently taking 400 micrograms of the vitamin folic acid each day? (among female respondents aged 18-44)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 182 | 18.9 |
| No | 727 | 81.1 |

## Injury Control

| | n | % |
|---|---|---|

*How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car? (among all respondents)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Always | 2258 | 62.4 |
| Nearly always | 503 | 14.0 |
| Sometimes | 384 | 11.2 |
| Seldom | 157 | 4.9 |
| Never | 215 | 7.2 |
| Never drive or ride in a car | 13 | 0.2 |

*How often does the _____ [0-15] year-old child in your household use a...*
*car safety seat [for child under 5]*
*seatbelt [for child 5 or older]*
*...when they ride in a car?*
*Would you say: (among respondents with children aged 0-15 living in their household, weighted to children aged 0-15)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Always | 826 | 86.9 |
| Nearly always | 67 | 6.3 |
| Sometimes | 49 | 4.2 |
| Seldom | 11 | 0.8 |
| Never | 19 | 1.6 |
| Never rides in a car | 2 | 0.2 |

*Which of the following best describes whether you have a smoke detector in your home? Is it: (among all respondents, household weight)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I don't have a smoke detector | 161 | 4.7 |
| I have an installed and working smoke detector | 3192 | 90.4 |
| I have a smoke detector, but it is not installed | 39 | 1.2 |
| I have a smoke detector, but it is broken or the battery is missing | 39 | 1.1 |
| I have a smoke detector, but I don't know if it works | 90 | 2.6 |

# Risk Factor Tables
## Definitions

**Number of Respondents At Risk (Unweighted):** The raw number of respondents who reported being at risk for the defined health risk behavior.

**Percent of Subpopulation At Risk (Weighted):** Estimated percentage of Kansas residents at risk for the defined health risk behavior. The data are weighted to more closely resemble the characteristics of the population of Kansas (See Technical Notes for more information on the weighting procedure).

**95% CI:** Confidence intervals represent statistically derived ranges around the estimated percent at risk (estimated because the entire population of Kansas was not interviewed). The true percentage in the population (the value that would have been obtained if everyone in Kansas had been interviewed) is 95% likely to lie within the confidence interval limit. In the example below, 11% represents the best estimate of the frequency of the characteristic in the population. Almost certainly (i.e., only 5% chance of being wrong) the true value for the population lies between 8 and 14. The certainty of the estimate (how narrow the confidence limits are) depends on the number of persons in the survey and the number at risk.

**Table A: Example**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95%CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 77 | 11.2 | 8.4-14.0 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 12 | 13.0 | 5.3-20.7 |
| 25-34 | 13 | 13.0 | 5.5-20.6 |
| 35-44 | 26 | 17.0 | 10.0-23.9 |
| 45-54 | 15 | 10.4 | 4.9-16.0 |
| 55-64 | 5 | 4.2 | 0.3-8.2 |
| 65-74 | 3 | 3.2 | 0-7.3 |
| 75+ | 3 | 6.8 | 0-14.4 |

# Table A: Fair or Poor General Health*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 547 | 12.9 | 11.7-14.0 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | 3.2 | 1.3-5.1 |
| 25-34 | 41 | 6.4 | 4.0-8.8 |
| 35-44 | 70 | 8.7 | 6.5-10.9 |
| 45-54 | 77 | 10.7 | 8.2-13.2 |
| 55-64 | 94 | 19.6 | 15.6-23.5 |
| 65-74 | 111 | 24.6 | 20.2-28.9 |
| 75+ | 141 | 32.6 | 27.8-37.4 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 214 | 12.9 | 11.1-14.7 |
| Female | 333 | 12.8 | 11.4-14.3 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 488 | 13.1 | 11.8-14.3 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 32 | 15.5 | 9.7-21.4 |
| Hispanic | 15 | 8.0 | 3.7-12.2 |
| Other | 10 | 12.2 | 4.2-20.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 113 | 25.3 | 20.6-29.9 |
| High School Grad. | 229 | 16.6 | 14.5-18.8 |
| Some College | 137 | 11.1 | 9.0-13.2 |
| College Grad. | 58 | 4.9 | 3.6-6.3 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 54 | 27.5 | 19.9-35.0 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 112 | 26.2 | 21.1-31.2 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 141 | 13.6 | 11.3-15.9 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 56 | 9.9 | 7.3-12.5 |
| $50,000+ | 38 | 4.7 | 3.2-6.3 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 227 | 26.1 | 22.8-29.4 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 80 | 37.3 | 29.9-44.6 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 100 | 22.7 | 18.3-27.1 |
| Activity limitation | 217 | 40.9 | 35.9-45.9 |
| Diabetes | 100 | 44.3 | 37.2-51.3 |
| High blood pressure | 249 | 26.2 | 23.0-29.3 |
| Current smoking | 405 | 12.0 | 10.8-13.3 |
| Overweight or obese** | 318 | 14.0 | 12.4-15.6 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 220 | 14.9 | 12.8-17.0 |
| Rural | 128 | 16.6 | 13.7-19.5 |
| Urban | 197 | 9.9 | 8.4-11.4 |

* Respondents who reported that in general their health status was fair or poor (among all respondents).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table B: Lacked Health Care Coverage***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 387 | 10.4 | 9.2-11.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 67 | 19.1 | 14.4-23.8 |
| 25-34 | 104 | 15.4 | 12.4-18.5 |
| 35-44 | 77 | 9.6 | 7.0-12.1 |
| 45-54 | 67 | 9.4 | 6.9-11.8 |
| 55-64 | 57 | 10.8 | 7.8-13.8 |
| 65-74 | 7 | 1.3 | 0.3-2.3 |
| 75+ | 6 | 1.5 | 0.2-2.8 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 163 | 11.4 | 9.5-13.2 |
| Female | 224 | 9.4 | 8.1-10.8 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 300 | 8.9 | 7.8-10.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 29 | 16.8 | 10.0-23.5 |
| Hispanic | 49 | 30.0 | 22.3-37.8 |
| Other | 7 | 8.8 | 2.1-15.4 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 74 | 22.3 | 17.3-27.3 |
| High School Grad. | 160 | 12.5 | 10.4-14.7 |
| Some College | 97 | 8.5 | 6.6-10.3 |
| College Grad. | 52 | 5.2 | 3.6-6.8 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 46 | 29.4 | 21.0-37.8 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 93 | 24.3 | 19.3-29.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 124 | 13.7 | 11.2-16.3 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 28 | 4.5 | 2.7-6.3 |
| $50,000+ | 26 | 3.8 | 2.0-5.7 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 193 | 9.0 | 7.6-10.4 |
| Self-Employed | 64 | 19.9 | 14.6-25.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 98 | 21.4 | 17.1-25.7 |
| Retired | 30 | 3.0 | 1.8-4.2 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 145 | 7.0 | 5.8-8.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 99 | 17.2 | 13.7-20.7 |
| Widowed | 20 | 4.7 | 2.3-7.1 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 119 | 21.9 | 17.7-26.2 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 145 | 10.7 | 8.8-12.6 |
| Rural | 75 | 11.6 | 8.9-14.4 |
| Urban | 163 | 9.5 | 7.8-11.1 |

*** Respondents who reported that they lacked any kind of health care coverage (among all respondents).
Note: In past years, lacked health care coverage may have been defined differently (based on responses from two different survey questions).

# Table C: Unable to See a Doctor due to the Cost in Past 12 Months*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 282 | 7.2 | 6.3-8.2 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 29 | 9.9 | 5.9-13.8 |
| 25-34 | 83 | 11.7 | 9.1-14.3 |
| 35-44 | 58 | 6.7 | 4.9-8.6 |
| 45-54 | 54 | 7.5 | 5.3-9.7 |
| 55-64 | 25 | 4.6 | 2.6-6.7 |
| 65-74 | 18 | 3.3 | 1.7-5.0 |
| 75+ | 15 | 3.1 | 1.5-4.8 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 91 | 6.0 | 4.7-7.3 |
| Female | 191 | 8.4 | 7.1-9.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 228 | 6.4 | 5.5-7.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 10.4 | 4.7-16.0 |
| Hispanic | 30 | 17.9 | 11.5-24.4 |
| Other | 5 | 6.1 | 0.6-11.6 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 51 | 13.9 | 9.9-18.0 |
| High School Grad. | 87 | 6.6 | 5.0-8.2 |
| Some College | 93 | 8.1 | 6.3-9.9 |
| College Grad. | 51 | 4.7 | 3.2-6.2 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 35 | 24.1 | 15.5-32.7 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 63 | 15.4 | 11.4-19.5 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 94 | 9.2 | 7.2-11.2 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 23 | 4.2 | 2.4-6.0 |
| $50,000+ | 19 | 2.4 | 1.2-3.6 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 154 | 7.0 | 5.7-8.2 |
| Self-Employed | 25 | 7.0 | 4.1-9.8 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 69 | 14.7 | 10.9-18.5 |
| Retired | 33 | 3.3 | 2.1-4.5 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 124 | 5.8 | 4.7-6.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 66 | 12.0 | 8.9-15.1 |
| Widowed | 34 | 7.5 | 4.7-10.3 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 57 | 9.8 | 6.9-12.8 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 104 | 7.8 | 6.2-9.4 |
| Rural | 53 | 6.7 | 4.7-8.6 |
| Urban | 124 | 7.0 | 5.6-8.4 |

* Respondents who reported that they were unable to see a doctor due to the cost during the past 12 months (among all respondents).

# Table D: Hypertension**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 913 | 21.4 | 20.0-22.8 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 18 | 5.0 | 2.6-7.5 |
| 25-34 | 54 | 8.4 | 6.1-10.7 |
| 35-44 | 128 | 15.3 | 12.5-18.0 |
| 45-54 | 172 | 23.9 | 20.5-27.4 |
| 55-64 | 167 | 34.6 | 29.8-39.4 |
| 65-74 | 191 | 40.8 | 35.9-45.8 |
| 75+ | 180 | 41.6 | 36.5-46.7 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 345 | 20.1 | 18.0-22.2 |
| Female | 568 | 22.6 | 20.8-24.4 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 829 | 21.9 | 20.4-23.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 47 | 26.6 | 18.5-34.7 |
| Hispanic | 19 | 8.1 | 4.2-12.0 |
| Other | 16 | 24.0 | 12.5-35.5 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 130 | 31.2 | 26.1-36.3 |
| High School Grad. | 354 | 24.6 | 22.1-27.2 |
| Some College | 259 | 19.9 | 17.4-22.4 |
| College Grad. | 164 | 15.4 | 13.0-17.8 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 42 | 21.5 | 14.8-28.2 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 138 | 29.4 | 24.6-34.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 248 | 23.4 | 20.5-26.2 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 115 | 19.1 | 15.7-22.5 |
| $50,000+ | 159 | 18.4 | 15.5-21.3 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 250 | 28.7 | 25.3-32.1 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 80 | 35.1 | 27.9-42.3 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 121 | 27.2 | 22.5-31.9 |
| Activity Limitation | 219 | 41.4 | 36.5-46.2 |
| Diabetes | 121 | 49.4 | 42.3-56.5 |
| High Cholesterol | 335 | 42.0 | 38.3-45.8 |
| Current smoking | 751 | 22.2 | 20.6-23.8 |
| Overweight or obese*** | 633 | 27.4 | 25.4-29.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 348 | 23.5 | 21.0-25.9 |
| Rural | 159 | 20.4 | 17.2-23.5 |
| Urban | 401 | 20.2 | 18.2-22.3 |

** Respondents who had their blood pressure checked and had been told that they have high blood pressure (among respondents who had their blood pressure checked).

*** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table E: High Blood Cholesterol*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 796 | 27.1 | 25.3-28.9 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 16 | 8.3 | 4.0-12.7 |
| 25-34 | 54 | 14.9 | 11.0-18.8 |
| 35-44 | 119 | 21.9 | 18.0-25.8 |
| 45-54 | 163 | 28.1 | 24.1-32.2 |
| 55-64 | 160 | 38.9 | 33.7-44.0 |
| 65-74 | 152 | 37.1 | 31.9-42.3 |
| 75+ | 130 | 35.4 | 30.0-40.9 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 312 | 27.0 | 24.2-29.8 |
| Female | 484 | 27.2 | 24.9-29.5 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 742 | 27.9 | 26.0-29.8 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 14.6 | 6.3-22.8 |
| Hispanic | 19 | 15.5 | 8.4-22.6 |
| Other | 13 | 37.1 | 20.8-53.3 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 84 | 32.1 | 25.7-38.5 |
| High School Grad. | 294 | 30.6 | 27.4-33.9 |
| Some College | 235 | 26.3 | 23.0-29.6 |
| College Grad. | 181 | 22.6 | 19.4-25.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 32 | 24.2 | 15.6-32.7 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 86 | 28.2 | 22.4-34.1 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 192 | 27.4 | 23.7-31.1 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 114 | 26.2 | 21.6-30.7 |
| $50,000+ | 182 | 27.0 | 23.4-30.7 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 211 | 34.0 | 29.8-38.2 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 50 | 32.1 | 23.5-40.7 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 88 | 27.8 | 22.0-33.7 |
| Activity Limitation | 164 | 39.3 | 34.1-44.4 |
| Diabetes | 91 | 41.7 | 34.3-49.1 |
| High blood pressure | 335 | 43.3 | 39.5-47.1 |
| Current smoking | 141 | 26.8 | 22.4-31.1 |
| Overweight or obese** | 536 | 31.8 | 29.3-34.3 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 267 | 26.3 | 23.3-29.3 |
| Rural | 126 | 25.3 | 21.1-29.5 |
| Urban | 402 | 28.6 | 25.9-31.3 |

* Respondents who had their blood cholesterol checked and had been told that they have high blood cholesterol (among respondents who had their cholesterol checked).

** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table F: Overweight Based on NHANES Criteria***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 1239 | 33.4 | 31.6-35.1 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 59 | 18.0 | 13.2-22.8 |
| 25-34 | 193 | 29.5 | 25.7-33.2 |
| 35-44 | 249 | 33.0 | 29.2-36.8 |
| 45-54 | 257 | 41.3 | 37.0-45.5 |
| 55-64 | 196 | 44.5 | 39.3-49.6 |
| 65-74 | 171 | 40.4 | 35.2-45.6 |
| 75+ | 113 | 27.6 | 22.8-32.3 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 569 | 36.1 | 33.4-38.8 |
| Female | 670 | 30.6 | 28.4-32.8 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1083 | 32.7 | 30.9-34.5 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 71 | 45.9 | 36.0-55.8 |
| Hispanic | 64 | 37.2 | 29.1-45.2 |
| Other | 16 | 26.5 | 14.1-38.8 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 144 | 38.5 | 32.8-44.1 |
| High School Grad. | 441 | 34.9 | 31.9-37.9 |
| Some College | 344 | 30.5 | 27.4-33.6 |
| College Grad. | 303 | 32.6 | 29.3-35.9 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 48 | 25.6 | 18.0-33.1 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 158 | 36.6 | 31.2-42.0 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 329 | 34.2 | 30.8-37.6 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 192 | 34.0 | 29.8-38.3 |
| $50,000+ | 263 | 33.0 | 29.5-36.6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 304 | 39.5 | 35.6-43.3 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 92 | 42.9 | 35.2-50.7 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 167 | 40.4 | 35.0-45.7 |
| Activity Limitation | 203 | 40.6 | 35.7-45.5 |
| Diabetes | 145 | 66.3 | 59.3-73.3 |
| High blood pressure | 795 | 28.3 | 26.4-30.2 |
| Current smoking | 1023 | 35.3 | 33.3-37.2 |
| High cholesterol | 348 | 45.4 | 41.5-49.2 |
| In last five years: | | | |
| No weight change | 391 | 29.4 | 26.7-32.2 |
| 1-9 lbs. gained | 68 | 20.8 | 15.7-25.6 |
| 10+ lbs. gained | 482 | 41.1 | 37.8-44.3 |
| 1-9 lbs. lost | 16 | 17.2 | 8.9-25.4 |
| 10+ lbs. lost | 174 | 37.1 | 32.0-42.2 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 455 | 34.0 | 31.1-36.8 |
| Rural | 218 | 33.2 | 29.2-37.1 |
| Urban | 562 | 33.0 | 30.4-35.6 |

*** Based on National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) definition for overweight, Body mass index $\geq$ 27.8 for males and $\geq$ 27.3 for females (among all respondents).

# Table G: Weight Categories Based on NHLBI* Guidelines

| Subpopulation | Overweight: 25 ≤ BMI** <30 | | | Obese: BMI** ≥ 30 | | | Overweight or Obese: BMI** ≥ 25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
| | n | % | | n | % | | n | % | |
| **Total** | 1326 | 37.1 | 35.3-38.9 | 703 | 18.9 | 17.5-20.3 | 2029 | 56.0 | 54.2-57.8 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 86 | 28.8 | 22.9-34.7 | 33 | 9.2 | 5.8-12.5 | 119 | 38.0 | 31.7-44.2 |
| 25-34 | 211 | 32.9 | 29.0-36.8 | 116 | 17.7 | 14.5-20.9 | 327 | 50.6 | 46.4-54.8 |
| 35-44 | 272 | 37.6 | 33.7-41.6 | 149 | 20.8 | 17.4-24.1 | 421 | 58.4 | 54.4-62.4 |
| 45-54 | 271 | 44.1 | 39.8-48.3 | 140 | 22.2 | 18.6-25.8 | 411 | 66.3 | 62.4-70.2 |
| 55-64 | 168 | 38.7 | 33.7-43.7 | 115 | 25.7 | 21.1-30.3 | 283 | 64.4 | 59.6-69.3 |
| 65-74 | 163 | 39.3 | 34.1-44.5 | 97 | 22.7 | 18.3-27.0 | 260 | 62.0 | 57.0-67.0 |
| 75+ | 151 | 39.0 | 33.7-44.2 | 53 | 11.8 | 8.5-15.0 | 204 | 50.7 | 45.4-56.1 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 719 | 45.3 | 42.5-48.1 | 304 | 19.5 | 17.3-21.7 | 1023 | 64.8 | 62.1-67.6 |
| Female | 607 | 28.9 | 26.7-31.1 | 399 | 18.3 | 16.5-20.1 | 1006 | 47.2 | 44.8-49.6 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1167 | 36.3 | 34.5-38.2 | 616 | 18.5 | 17.0-20.0 | 1783 | 54.8 | 52.9-56.8 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 60 | 44.5 | 34.4-54.7 | 41 | 27.7 | 19.2-36.3 | 101 | 72.3 | 63.9-80.7 |
| Hispanic | 72 | 45.3 | 36.9-53.7 | 34 | 19.5 | 12.8-26.1 | 106 | 64.8 | 57.1-72.5 |
| Other | 22 | 35.3 | 21.9-48.8 | 9 | 14.9 | 5.0-24.8 | 31 | 50.2 | 35.4-65.1 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 136 | 38.1 | 32.4-43.7 | 76 | 21.2 | 16.3-26.0 | 212 | 59.2 | 53.5-65.0 |
| High School Grad. | 455 | 37.4 | 34.3-40.4 | 252 | 19.9 | 17.4-22.3 | 707 | 57.3 | 54.2-60.4 |
| Some College | 364 | 34.3 | 31.0-37.6 | 209 | 18.2 | 15.7-20.8 | 573 | 52.5 | 49.0-56.0 |
| College Grad. | 366 | 39.7 | 36.2-43.2 | 161 | 17.3 | 14.7-20.0 | 527 | 57.1 | 53.6-60.5 |
| **Household Income** | | | | | | | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 41 | 26.1 | 17.9-34.3 | 32 | 17.5 | 11.0-24.0 | 73 | 43.6 | 34.0-53.3 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 130 | 32.8 | 27.4-38.2 | 102 | 22.7 | 18.3-27.2 | 232 | 55.6 | 49.8-61.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 358 | 38.3 | 34.8-41.8 | 180 | 18.7 | 16.0-21.5 | 538 | 57.0 | 53.5-60.6 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 203 | 37.1 | 32.7-41.5 | 120 | 21.6 | 17.9-25.3 | 323 | 58.6 | 54.1-63.1 |
| $50,000+ | 325 | 39.7 | 36.0-43.3 | 128 | 16.9 | 14.0-19.9 | 453 | 56.6 | 52.8-60.4 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 272 | 35.6 | 31.7-39.5 | 191 | 24.9 | 21.5-28.3 | 463 | 60.5 | 56.5-64.4 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 73 | 35.5 | 27.9-43.1 | 57 | 26.8 | 19.9-33.7 | 130 | 62.3 | 54.5-70.1 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 131 | 30.6 | 25.6-35.7 | 104 | 25.9 | 21.1-30.7 | 235 | 56.5 | 51.0-62.0 |
| Activity Limitation | 163 | 35.9 | 30.8-41.0 | 136 | 26.7 | 22.4-31.0 | 299 | 62.6 | 57.6-67.6 |
| Diabetes | 78 | 38.5 | 31.2-45.7 | 106 | 46.7 | 39.4-54.0 | 184 | 85.2 | 80.2-90.2 |
| High blood pressure | 339 | 40.9 | 37.3-44.6 | 270 | 32.0 | 28.5-35.4 | 609 | 72.9 | 69.7-76.1 |
| Current smoking | 247 | 33.5 | 29.6-37.4 | 108 | 12.9 | 10.3-15.5 | 355 | 46.4 | 42.3-50.6 |
| High Cholesterol | 308 | 42.2 | 38.4-46.1 | 205 | 27.0 | 23.5-30.5 | 513 | 69.2 | 65.7-72.7 |
| In last five years: | | | | | | | | | |
| No weight change | 424 | 32.8 | 29.9-35.7 | 235 | 17.2 | 15.0-19.4 | 659 | 50.0 | 47.0-53.0 |
| 1-9 lbs. gained | 130 | 38.9 | 33.2-44.6 | 21 | 6.8 | 3.7-9.9 | 151 | 45.7 | 39.9-51.5 |
| 10+ lbs. gained | 461 | 41.2 | 37.9-44.5 | 277 | 24.1 | 21.3-26.9 | 738 | 65.3 | 62.0-68.7 |
| 1-9 lbs. lost | 25 | 26.6 | 16.9-36.3 | 9 | 9.6 | 3.2-16.0 | 34 | 36.2 | 25.6-46.8 |
| 10+ lbs. lost | 174 | 38.5 | 33.5-43.5 | 98 | 20.8 | 16.4-25.2 | 272 | 59.3 | 54.3-64.4 |
| **Population Density** | | | | | | | | | |
| Mixed | 481 | 38.1 | 35.1-41.1 | 261 | 19.2 | 16.8-21.6 | 742 | 57.3 | 54.2-60.3 |
| Rural | 250 | 39.1 | 35.0-43.2 | 122 | 18.3 | 15.1-21.5 | 372 | 57.4 | 53.2-61.5 |
| Urban | 588 | 35.4 | 32.8-38.0 | 318 | 18.9 | 16.8-21.0 | 906 | 54.3 | 51.5-57.0 |

* National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
** Body Mass Index
(among all respondents)

# Table H: Diabetes Mellitus*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 236 | 5.4 | 4.7-6.1 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 1 | 0.3 | 0-1.0 |
| 25-34 | 5 | 0.8 | 0-1.5 |
| 35-44 | 27 | 3.2 | 1.9-4.6 |
| 45-54 | 40 | 5.5 | 3.7-7.4 |
| 55-64 | 39 | 7.4 | 5.0-9.8 |
| 65-74 | 66 | 14.0 | 10.5-17.5 |
| 75+ | 58 | 14.6 | 10.8-18.5 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 88 | 5.3 | 4.1-6.4 |
| Female | 148 | 5.5 | 4.6-6.5 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 206 | 5.3 | 4.5-6.1 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 17 | 9.7 | 4.1-15.2 |
| Hispanic | 8 | 3.6 | 1.0-6.1 |
| Other | 5 | 6.5 | 0.7-12.4 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 45 | 10.3 | 6.9-13.6 |
| High School Grad. | 96 | 6.6 | 5.2-8.0 |
| Some College | 58 | 4.0 | 2.9-5.1 |
| College Grad. | 34 | 3.5 | 2.2-4.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 27 | 11.6 | 7.1-16.1 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 38 | 9.0 | 5.8-12.2 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 65 | 5.9 | 4.4-7.4 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 23 | 4.0 | 2.3-5.7 |
| $50,000+ | 27 | 3.3 | 2.0-4.6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 71 | 8.1 | 6.1-10.2 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 21 | 7.9 | 4.3-11.6 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 23 | 4.8 | 2.7-6.9 |
| Activity Limitation | 76 | 15.0 | 11.5-18.5 |
| Overweight or obese** | 184 | 8.0 | 6.8-9.3 |
| High blood pressure | 121 | 12.4 | 10.1-14.8 |
| Current smoking | 36 | 4.1 | 2.6-5.6 |
| High cholesterol | 91 | 10.9 | 8.5-13.2 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 94 | 5.8 | 4.6-7.1 |
| Rural | 44 | 6.1 | 4.2-8.0 |
| Urban | 97 | 4.8 | 3.7-5.9 |

* Respondents who reported that they were told by a doctor that they have diabetes, excluding females told they had diabetes during pregnancy (among all respondents).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table I: Lacked a Recent Dental Visit***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 782 | 19.6 | 18.3-21.0 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 45 | 10.6 | 7.3-14.0 |
| 25-34 | 106 | 17.5 | 14.2-20.8 |
| 35-44 | 114 | 14.0 | 11.4-16.7 |
| 45-54 | 108 | 17.2 | 13.9-20.4 |
| 55-64 | 123 | 26.4 | 22.0-30.8 |
| 65-74 | 137 | 29.8 | 25.1-34.6 |
| 75+ | 149 | 35.8 | 30.7-40.8 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 350 | 21.9 | 19.7-24.2 |
| Female | 432 | 17.5 | 15.9-19.2 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 691 | 19.3 | 17.8-20.8 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 32 | 22.0 | 13.7-30.4 |
| Hispanic | 42 | 24.0 | 17.2-30.9 |
| Other | 14 | 18.4 | 8.6-28.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 172 | 44.6 | 39.0-50.3 |
| High School Grad. | 320 | 23.7 | 21.2-26.3 |
| Some College | 188 | 15.3 | 12.9-17.6 |
| College Grad. | 96 | 10.2 | 8.1-12.3 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 63 | 34.4 | 25.9-42.9 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 157 | 35.5 | 30.2-40.8 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 230 | 25.0 | 21.9-28.1 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 69 | 13.1 | 10.0-16.1 |
| $50,000+ | 68 | 8.7 | 6.6-10.8 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 323 | 15.1 | 13.4-16.9 |
| Self-Employed | 61 | 19.3 | 14.5-24.0 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 105 | 21.3 | 17.2-25.4 |
| Retired | 290 | 32.2 | 28.9-35.6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Fair or poor health | 213 | 37.3 | 32.8-41.8 |
| No health insurance | 123 | 31.5 | 26.2-36.9 |
| Activity Limitation | 182 | 34.2 | 29.6-38.9 |
| Current smoking | 210 | 25.7 | 22.3-29.2 |
| Teeth removed**** | 358 | 50.0 | 45.9-54.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 311 | 22.3 | 19.8-24.7 |
| Rural | 189 | 27.1 | 23.4-30.9 |
| Urban | 275 | 14.6 | 12.8-16.4 |

*** Respondents who reported that they had not visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past two years (among all respondents).
**** Respondents who have had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.

# Table J: Six or More Teeth Removed Due to Tooth Decay or Gum Disease*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 745 | 17.2 | 16.0-18.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 0 | - | - |
| 25-34 | 20 | 3.2 | 1.7-4.8 |
| 35-44 | 56 | 7.5 | 5.4-9.6 |
| 45-54 | 92 | 12.7 | 10.0-15.4 |
| 55-64 | 159 | 34.7 | 29.9-39.5 |
| 65-74 | 201 | 43.7 | 38.6-48.9 |
| 75+ | 217 | 52.6 | 47.3-58.0 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 280 | 16.3 | 14.3-18.2 |
| Female | 465 | 18.1 | 16.5-19.8 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 687 | 18.0 | 16.6-19.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 34 | 17.4 | 10.8-23.9 |
| Hispanic | 13 | 6.8 | 2.7-10.8 |
| Other | 8 | 9.7 | 2.5-16.9 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 167 | 40.7 | 35.1-46.3 |
| High School Grad. | 333 | 23.0 | 20.5-25.5 |
| Some College | 175 | 13.2 | 11.2-15.3 |
| College Grad. | 65 | 5.8 | 4.3-7.4 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 50 | 24.9 | 17.8-32.1 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 157 | 33.2 | 28.2-38.2 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 202 | 20.0 | 17.3-22.8 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 67 | 11.6 | 8.8-14.5 |
| $50,000+ | 62 | 7.1 | 5.3-9.0 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 205 | 9.1 | 7.7-10.4 |
| Self-Employed | 38 | 10.4 | 7.1-13.8 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 83 | 15.7 | 12.2-19.1 |
| Retired | 418 | 47.2 | 43.5-50.9 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Fair or poor health | 226 | 39.8 | 35.2-44.4 |
| No health insurance | 63 | 14.9 | 10.9-18.8 |
| Activity Limitation | 210 | 39.3 | 34.4-44.1 |
| Current smoking | 192 | 21.9 | 18.8-25.0 |
| Lack dental visit** | 358 | 43.7 | 39.8-47.6 |
| Lack teeth cleaning*** | 134 | 20.6 | 17.2-24.1 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 291 | 18.9 | 16.7-21.1 |
| Rural | 176 | 24.1 | 20.6-27.7 |
| Urban | 272 | 13.2 | 11.5-14.8 |

* Respondents who have had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease (among all respondents).
** Respondents who reported that they had not visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past two years.
*** Respondents who reported that they had not had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past 2 years.

# Table K: Child Ages 7 to 17 Lacked Dental Sealants****

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 697 | 59.0 | 55.1-62.9 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 12 | 60.0 | 28.6-91.4 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 44 | 70.0 | 56.3-83.7 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 174 | 58.0 | 50.3-65.7 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 144 | 64.0 | 56.2-71.8 |
| $50,000+ | 246 | 52.0 | 46.1-57.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 247 | 62.0 | 56.1-67.9 |
| Rural | 119 | 61.0 | 51.2-70.8 |
| Urban | 330 | 56.0 | 50.1-61.9 |

**** Percentage of children ages 7-17 who were reported to have never had dental sealants placed on their teeth (among children ages 7-17, weighted to children 1-17).

# Table L: Current Cigarette Use*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 810 | 21.0 | 19.5-22.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 81 | 24.7 | 18.9-30.4 |
| 25-34 | 180 | 26.5 | 22.8-30.1 |
| 35-44 | 210 | 24.8 | 21.4-28.2 |
| 45-54 | 164 | 23.1 | 19.6-26.5 |
| 55-64 | 85 | 17.1 | 13.4-20.7 |
| 65-74 | 63 | 13.3 | 9.9-16.7 |
| 75+ | 25 | 6.3 | 3.7-8.9 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 366 | 24.3 | 21.8-26.8 |
| Female | 444 | 18.0 | 16.3-19.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 732 | 21.4 | 19.8-23.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 28 | 17.7 | 9.2-26.2 |
| Hispanic | 36 | 17.8 | 11.9-23.6 |
| Other | 10 | 17.3 | 4.0-30.7 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 99 | 26.3 | 21.3-31.2 |
| High School Grad. | 340 | 25.3 | 22.7-28.0 |
| Some College | 244 | 22.7 | 19.6-25.8 |
| College Grad. | 122 | 11.5 | 9.3-13.6 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 42 | 28.3 | 19.7-36.9 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 120 | 28.2 | 23.0-33.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 240 | 25.1 | 22.0-28.3 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 125 | 21.1 | 17.5-24.7 |
| $50,000+ | 137 | 16.8 | 14.0-19.6 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 521 | 23.6 | 21.5-25.6 |
| Self-Employed | 74 | 20.6 | 15.9-25.4 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 110 | 23.3 | 18.9-27.8 |
| Retired | 101 | 11.9 | 9.5-14.3 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 376 | 17.5 | 15.8-19.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 208 | 36.6 | 32.3-40.9 |
| Widowed | 65 | 14.1 | 10.8-17.5 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 157 | 28.7 | 23.8-33.6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 223 | 27.2 | 23.7-30.6 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 78 | 37.0 | 29.5-44.5 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 149 | 32.4 | 27.4-37.3 |
| Activity limitation | 116 | 23.1 | 19.0-27.2 |
| Fair or poor health | 141 | 26.2 | 22.1-30.4 |
| High blood pressure | 647 | 21.8 | 20.1-23.6 |
| Overweight or obese** | 355 | 17.6 | 15.7-19.5 |
| Any child in home | 274 | 22.5 | 19.9-25.2 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 296 | 22.2 | 19.6-24.8 |
| Rural | 129 | 18.3 | 15.2-21.5 |
| Urban | 383 | 21.3 | 19.0-23.5 |

* Respondents who reported they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke (among all respondents).

** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table M: Binge Drinking***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 386 | 11.7 | 10.5-13.0 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 89 | 28.3 | 22.7-33.9 |
| 25-34 | 114 | 17.9 | 14.7-21.1 |
| 35-44 | 93 | 12.6 | 9.8-15.5 |
| 45-54 | 53 | 7.6 | 5.4-9.9 |
| 55-64 | 24 | 6.1 | 3.6-8.7 |
| 65-74 | 8 | 1.5 | 0.4-2.6 |
| 75+ | 3 | 0.9 | 0-1.9 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 261 | 18.5 | 16.2-20.8 |
| Female | 125 | 5.6 | 4.5-6.6 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 336 | 11.7 | 10.3-13.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 12 | 9.0 | 3.6-14.4 |
| Hispanic | 28 | 14.3 | 8.9-19.8 |
| Other | 8 | 11.2 | 3.4-19.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 22 | 6.9 | 3.9-9.8 |
| High School Grad. | 124 | 10.9 | 8.8-13.0 |
| Some College | 136 | 15.4 | 12.7-18.1 |
| College Grad. | 103 | 10.6 | 8.5-12.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 16 | 15.3 | 7.4-23.3 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 36 | 9.5 | 6.2-12.8 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 112 | 12.8 | 10.3-15.4 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 68 | 12.6 | 9.6-15.7 |
| $50,000+ | 91 | 12.6 | 9.8-15.4 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 277 | 14.2 | 12.5-16.0 |
| Self-Employed | 49 | 16.9 | 11.7-22.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 41 | 11.5 | 7.7-15.2 |
| Retired | 17 | 2.2 | 1.0-3.3 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 169 | 8.3 | 7.1-9.6 |
| Divorced/Separated | 64 | 13.0 | 9.7-16.2 |
| Widowed | 9 | 2.3 | 0.7-3.9 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 143 | 29.4 | 24.7-34.2 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 87 | 12.9 | 10.0-15.8 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 22 | 11.8 | 6.2-17.4 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 62 | 17.2 | 12.5-21.9 |
| Fair or poor health | 34 | 7.9 | 5.2-10.6 |
| Current smoking | 152 | 22.4 | 18.9-25.8 |
| High blood pressure | 66 | 8.0 | 6.0-10.0 |
| Overweight or obese** | 207 | 11.5 | 9.9-13.1 |
| Any child in home | 119 | 11.3 | 9.1-13.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 129 | 11.5 | 9.4-13.5 |
| Rural | 56 | 8.8 | 6.4-11.1 |
| Urban | 197 | 13.1 | 11.1-15.1 |

*** Respondents who reported having 5 or more drinks on an occasion, one or more times during the past month (among all respondents).

# Table N: Chronic Drinking*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 92 | 3.3 | 2.4-4.1 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 23 | 9.7 | 4.8-14.6 |
| 25-34 | 15 | 2.6 | 1.3-4.0 |
| 35-44 | 24 | 3.7 | 1.8-5.6 |
| 45-54 | 15 | 2.1 | 1.0-3.2 |
| 55-64 | 12 | 3.0 | 1.1-4.9 |
| 65-74 | 1 | 0.2 | 0-0.5 |
| 75+ | 2 | 0.8 | 0-1.8 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 78 | 6.1 | 4.4-7.8 |
| Female | 14 | 0.6 | 0.3-1.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 77 | 3.2 | 2.3-4.2 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 3 | 2.0 | 0-4.4 |
| Hispanic | 7 | 3.4 | 0.5-6.3 |
| Other | 4 | 6.7 | 0.2-13.3 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 6 | 2.1 | 0.2-3.9 |
| High School Grad. | 41 | 4.0 | 2.5-5.5 |
| Some College | 27 | 4.0 | 1.9-6.1 |
| College Grad. | 18 | 2.0 | 1.0-3.1 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 4 | 4.9 | 0-10.6 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 11 | 3.9 | 1.4-6.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 21 | 2.7 | 1.4-3.9 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 20 | 3.7 | 1.9-5.4 |
| $50,000+ | 27 | 4.0 | 2.1-5.8 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 65 | 3.8 | 2.5-5.0 |
| Self-Employed | 13 | 6.5 | 2.2-10.8 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 7 | 2.4 | 0.5-4.3 |
| Retired | 7 | 1.0 | 0.2-1.8 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 37 | 1.9 | 1.2-2.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 19 | 4.0 | 1.9-6.1 |
| Widowed | 1 | 0.4 | 0-1.3 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 35 | 9.9 | 5.7-14.1 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 23 | 3.6 | 1.7-5.6 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 7 | 4.8 | 0.9-8.8 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 23 | 7.8 | 4.0-11.6 |
| Fair or poor health | 13 | 3.2 | 1.4-5.0 |
| Current smoking | 48 | 8.7 | 5.5-11.9 |
| High blood pressure | 26 | 3.6 | 2.1-5.1 |
| Overweight or obese** | 41 | 4.2 | 2.5-5.9 |
| Any child in home | 25 | 2.7 | 1.4-4.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 36 | 3.2 | 2.0-4.4 |
| Rural | 13 | 2.2 | 0.9-3.5 |
| Urban | 42 | 3.8 | 2.2-5.3 |

* Respondents who reported having an average of 60 or more drinks during the past month (among all respondents).

** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table O: Drinking and Driving***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 93 | 2.8 | 2.2-3.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 24 | 7.7 | 4.3-11.2 |
| 25-34 | 31 | 4.7 | 3.0-6.5 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 2.3 | 1.2-3.4 |
| 45-54 | 11 | 1.6 | 0.6-2.6 |
| 55-64 | 4 | 1.2 | 0-2.3 |
| 65-74 | 1 | 0.3 | 0-0.8 |
| 75+ | 2 | 0.6 | 0-1.4 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 62 | 4.5 | 3.3-5.8 |
| Female | 31 | 1.3 | 0.8-1.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 83 | 2.9 | 2.2-3.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2 | 1.4 | 0-3.5 |
| Hispanic | 7 | 3.4 | 0.7-6.1 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 9 | 2.8 | 0.9-4.6 |
| High School Grad. | 32 | 2.7 | 1.7-3.7 |
| Some College | 32 | 3.6 | 2.1-5.1 |
| College Grad. | 19 | 2.1 | 1.1-3.0 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 3 | 5.0 | 0-11.4 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 11 | 2.6 | 0.9-4.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 30 | 3.4 | 2.1-4.7 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 19 | 3.6 | 1.9-5.3 |
| $50,000+ | 24 | 3.5 | 1.9-5.1 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 70 | 3.5 | 2.6-4.4 |
| Self-Employed | 5 | 1.8 | 0.2-3.5 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 14 | 4.0 | 1.5-6.4 |
| Retired | 4 | 0.6 | 0-1.1 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 38 | 1.9 | 1.3-2.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 16 | 2.7 | 1.3-4.1 |
| Widowed | 1 | 0.2 | 0-0.6 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 37 | 7.8 | 4.9-10.6 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 16 | 2.1 | 1.0-3.2 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 6 | 2.1 | 0.4-3.9 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 20 | 5.2 | 2.8-7.5 |
| Fair or poor health | 8 | 2.0 | 0.6-3.4 |
| Current smoking | 40 | 6.5 | 4.3-8.7 |
| High blood pressure | 12 | 1.4 | 0.5-2.3 |
| Overweight or obese** | 45 | 2.5 | 1.7-3.3 |
| Any child in home | 33 | 3.1 | 1.9-4.3 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 26 | 2.7 | 1.5-3.8 |
| Rural | 18 | 2.8 | 1.4-4.3 |
| Urban | 47 | 2.9 | 2.0-3.9 |

*** Respondents who reported having driven after having too much to drink, one or more times in the past month (among all respondents).

# Table P: Lacked Recent Mammogram*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 206 | 20.0 | 17.4-22.7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 50-69 | 103 | 18.0 | 14.6-21.5 |
| 70+ | 103 | 23.4 | 19.0-27.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 193 | 19.9 | 17.2-22.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 8 | 24.6 | 7.7-41.4 |
| Hispanic | 4 | 26.2 | 3.0-49.4 |
| Other | 1 | 6.8 | 0-20.0 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 51 | 36.0 | 27.3-44.7 |
| High School Grad. | 80 | 19.6 | 15.5-23.8 |
| Some College | 52 | 18.1 | 13.2-23.0 |
| College Grad. | 22 | 13.9 | 7.9-19.9 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 19 | 32.5 | 19.7-45.4 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 43 | 29.3 | 21.3-37.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 56 | 21.2 | 15.8-26.5 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 14 | 12.1 | 6.0-18.1 |
| $50,000+ | 10 | 8.0 | 2.9-13.1 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 46 | 17.7 | 12.7-22.8 |
| Self-Employed | 10 | 21.2 | 8.4-34.0 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 24 | 18.5 | 11.4-25.6 |
| Retired | 126 | 21.7 | 18.0-25.4 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 76 | 15.7 | 12.3-19.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 27 | 27.0 | 17.7-36.2 |
| Widowed | 99 | 28.9 | 23.8-34.0 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 4 | 15.0 | 0.5-29.5 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 51 | 25.0 | 18.9-31.5 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 14 | 24.2 | 12.0-36.5 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 20 | 23.3 | 13.3-33.3 |
| Activity limitation | 57 | 25.3 | 19.1-31.5 |
| No health insurance | 22 | 37.6 | 24.2-51.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 75 | 19.5 | 15.1-23.8 |
| Rural | 61 | 28.3 | 21.8-34.9 |
| Urban | 69 | 16.2 | 12.3-20.0 |

* Female respondents ages 50 and older who had not had a mammogram within the past two years (among female respondents ages 50 and older).

# Table Q: Lacked Recent Clinical Breast Exam**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 234 | 22.9 | 20.1-25.7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 50-69 | 110 | 18.7 | 15.3-22.1 |
| 70+ | 124 | 29.9 | 25.1-34.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 219 | 23.1 | 20.2-26.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 10 | 23.0 | 7.9-38.1 |
| Hispanic | 4 | 25.1 | 2.7-47.5 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 55 | 39.6 | 30.6-48.6 |
| High School Grad. | 90 | 23.1 | 18.6-27.7 |
| Some College | 64 | 21.7 | 16.5-26.9 |
| College Grad. | 23 | 13.1 | 7.7-18.6 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 16 | 25.7 | 14.2-37.2 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 48 | 33.4 | 25.2-41.7 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 65 | 24.5 | 18.8-30.2 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 23 | 20.9 | 13.0-28.7 |
| $50,000+ | 8 | 6.9 | 2.2-11.7 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 48 | 17.6 | 12.7-22.5 |
| Self-Employed | 10 | 21.8 | 8.9-34.6 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 26 | 19.8 | 12.5-27.2 |
| Retired | 150 | 27.0 | 22.9-31.0 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 96 | 20.3 | 16.5-24.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 32 | 30.5 | 21.1-39.9 |
| Widowed | 102 | 27.6 | 22.8-32.4 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 4 | 15.2 | 0.5-29.8 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 51 | 25.1 | 18.7-31.5 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 16 | 26.8 | 14.3-39.3 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 19 | 26.5 | 15.5-37.6 |
| Activity limitation | 59 | 27.0 | 20.6-33.5 |
| No health insurance | 22 | 36.0 | 22.7-49.3 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 95 | 24.7 | 20.0-29.5 |
| Rural | 68 | 32.2 | 25.4-39.1 |
| Urban | 71 | 16.5 | 12.7-20.4 |

** Female respondents ages 50 and older who had not had a clinical breast exam within the past two years (among female respondents ages 50 and older).

# Table R: Lacked Both CBE and Mammogram*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 288 | 28.5 | 25.5-31.6 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 50-69 | 142 | 24.7 | 20.8-28.5 |
| 70+ | 146 | 34.9 | 29.9-39.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 269 | 28.5 | 25.4-31.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 12 | 30.8 | 13.3-48.2 |
| Hispanic | 5 | 35.5 | 10.0-60.9 |
| Other | 1 | 6.8 | 0-20.0 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 66 | 49.0 | 39.8-58.2 |
| High School Grad. | 112 | 28.8 | 24.0-33.7 |
| Some College | 78 | 25.9 | 20.5-31.4 |
| College Grad. | 30 | 18.5 | 11.9-25.0 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 24 | 41.8 | 28.1-55.5 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 53 | 36.8 | 28.4-45.3 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 82 | 31.5 | 25.3-37.6 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 25 | 22.4 | 14.4-30.4 |
| $50,000+ | 14 | 11.6 | 5.6-17.7 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 60 | 23.6 | 18.0-29.2 |
| Self-Employed | 12 | 25.0 | 11.6-38.4 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 35 | 27.0 | 18.8-35.3 |
| Retired | 181 | 32.2 | 28.0-36.5 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 117 | 24.2 | 20.3-28.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 41 | 39.2 | 29.5-48.9 |
| Widowed | 125 | 36.4 | 31.0-41.8 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 5 | 19.3 | 2.7-35.9 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 68 | 34.0 | 26.9-41.0 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 19 | 33.6 | 20.0-47.2 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 27 | 34.5 | 22.7-46.3 |
| Activity limitation | 76 | 34.8 | 27.9-41.7 |
| No health insurance | 28 | 46.8 | 33.0-60.6 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 113 | 29.7 | 24.6-34.8 |
| Rural | 83 | 39.6 | 32.4-46.7 |
| Urban | 92 | 21.8 | 17.5-26.1 |

* Female respondents ages 50 and older who had not had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam within the past two years (among female respondents ages 50 and older).

# Table S: Lacked Recent Pap Smear**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 255 | 15.1 | 13.2-17.0 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 31 | 19.2 | 12.6-25.8 |
| 25-34 | 39 | 9.4 | 6.4-12.4 |
| 35-44 | 47 | 11.1 | 7.9-14.3 |
| 45-54 | 29 | 11.6 | 7.1-16.0 |
| 55-64 | 26 | 19.0 | 12.0-26.0 |
| 65-74 | 34 | 21.8 | 14.7-28.9 |
| 75+ | 49 | 34.1 | 25.6-42.7 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 220 | 14.9 | 12.9-17.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 8 | 12.4 | 3.6-21.1 |
| Hispanic | 19 | 18.0 | 9.9-26.2 |
| Other | 7 | 19.0 | 4.3-33.7 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 40 | 29.9 | 21.2-38.7 |
| High School Grad. | 100 | 18.4 | 14.8-22.0 |
| Some College | 75 | 13.5 | 10.3-16.6 |
| College Grad. | 38 | 8.3 | 5.4-11.2 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 22 | 31.3 | 18.5-44.0 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 49 | 25.5 | 18.4-32.7 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 71 | 16.2 | 12.4-20.0 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 35 | 13.7 | 9.1-18.4 |
| $50,000+ | 19 | 6.8 | 3.6-9.9 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 111 | 11.9 | 9.6-14.2 |
| Self-Employed | 11 | 8.7 | 3.2-14.3 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 50 | 17.3 | 12.6-22.1 |
| Retired | 83 | 28.7 | 22.8-34.5 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 109 | 12.0 | 9.8-14.1 |
| Divorced/Separated | 31 | 12.7 | 8.2-17.2 |
| Widowed | 60 | 27.7 | 21.1-34.2 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 55 | 22.9 | 16.7-29.2 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 46 | 14.7 | 10.3-19.1 |
| 14+ in last 30d sad | 25 | 27.0 | 16.6-37.3 |
| 14+ in last 30d anxious | 38 | 21.1 | 14.5-27.7 |
| Activity limitation | 43 | 22.7 | 15.8-29.5 |
| No health insurance | 44 | 26.5 | 19.1-33.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 96 | 17.2 | 13.7-20.6 |
| Rural | 57 | 18.7 | 13.9-23.5 |
| Urban | 100 | 12.1 | 9.5-14.6 |

** Female respondents with a uterine cervix who had not had a pap smear within the past two years (among female respondents with a uterine cervix).

# Table T: Lacked Recent Influenza Vaccination Ages 65 and Older*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 282 | 33.0 | 29.4-36.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 65-74 | 167 | 38.5 | 33.5-43.6 |
| 75+ | 115 | 25.9 | 21.3-30.6 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 91 | 28.8 | 23.2-34.4 |
| Female | 191 | 35.9 | 31.4-40.4 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 59 | 36.3 | 27.8-44.7 |
| High School Grad. | 123 | 35.7 | 30.0-41.3 |
| Some College | 69 | 31.7 | 24.9-38.5 |
| College Grad. | 28 | 25.5 | 16.2-34.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 68 | 33.8 | 26.5-41.2 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 87 | 36.1 | 29.4-42.7 |
| $35,000+ | 32 | 29.2 | 19.6-38.7 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 121 | 30.9 | 26.1-35.7 |
| Widowed | 127 | 35.6 | 30.3-40.9 |
| Other | 31 | 39.1 | 28.0-50.2 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 54 | 33.4 | 25.3-41.5 |
| Fair or poor health | 73 | 28.8 | 22.6-35.0 |
| Activity limitation | 67 | 28.3 | 21.9-34.7 |
| Diabetes | 35 | 30.1 | 20.5-39.8 |
| High blood pressure | 117 | 32.7 | 27.3-38.2 |
| Overweight or obese** | 160 | 34.6 | 29.7-39.6 |
| Current smoking | 39 | 47.3 | 35.7-58.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 108 | 32.1 | 26.6-37.6 |
| Rural | 73 | 35.3 | 28.0-42.6 |
| Urban | 99 | 32.3 | 26.4-38.2 |

* Respondents ages 65 and older who had not had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months (among respondents ages 65 and older).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index > 25

# Table U: Lacked Pneumonia Vaccination Ages 65 and Older***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 376 | 44.9 | 41.2-48.7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 65-74 | 208 | 48.8 | 43.4-54.1 |
| 75+ | 168 | 40.1 | 34.9-45.3 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 125 | 43.2 | 36.9-49.5 |
| Female | 251 | 46.1 | 41.6-50.6 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 78 | 47.4 | 38.8-56.0 |
| High School Grad. | 152 | 45.1 | 39.2-51.1 |
| Some College | 90 | 42.2 | 35.0-49.4 |
| College Grad. | 48 | 44.0 | 33.8-54.2 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 88 | 44.0 | 36.5-51.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 115 | 48.5 | 41.6-55.3 |
| $35,000+ | 41 | 35.1 | 25.7-44.4 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 174 | 44.9 | 39.6-50.2 |
| Widowed | 165 | 45.6 | 40.2-51.0 |
| Other | 33 | 40.9 | 29.7-52.1 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 62 | 41.5 | 33.1-50.0 |
| Fair or poor health | 85 | 34.3 | 27.8-40.7 |
| Activity limitation | 80 | 34.9 | 28.1-41.6 |
| Diabetes | 40 | 33.2 | 23.5-42.9 |
| High blood pressure | 153 | 42.8 | 37.1-48.4 |
| Overweight or obese** | 211 | 47.4 | 42.1-52.7 |
| Current smoking | 46 | 56.2 | 44.7-67.7 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 140 | 43.0 | 37.1-48.9 |
| Rural | 99 | 48.6 | 40.8-56.4 |
| Urban | 136 | 44.7 | 38.7-50.7 |

*** Respondents ages 65 and older who had never had a pneumonia vaccine (among respondents ages 65 and older).

# Table Ta: Lacked Recent Influenza Vaccination, Respondents with Diabetes Mellitus*

| | n | % | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diabetes | 85 | 39.6 | 32.5-46.8 |

* Respondents with diabetes who had not had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months (among respondents with diabetes, all ages).

# Table Ba: Lacked Pneumonia Vaccination, Respondents with Diabetes Mellitus*

| | n | % | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diabetes | 114 | 51.4 | 44.3-58.6 |

* Respondents with diabetes who had never had a pnuemonia vaccine (among respondents with diabetes, all ages).

# Table V: Lacked Recent Fecal Occult Blood Test Ages 50 and Older*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 1163 | 73.9 | 71.6-76.2 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 50-54 | 238 | 80.4 | 75.6-85.2 |
| 55-64 | 332 | 73.3 | 69.0-77.7 |
| 65-74 | 306 | 72.3 | 67.9-76.8 |
| 75+ | 287 | 70.8 | 65.9-75.6 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 483 | 79.9 | 76.6-83.3 |
| Female | 680 | 69.0 | 65.8-72.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 178 | 84.7 | 79.9-89.5 |
| High School Grad. | 459 | 75.8 | 72.1-79.5 |
| Some College | 300 | 70.8 | 66.2-75.4 |
| College Grad. | 214 | 67.3 | 61.7-72.8 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 65 | 88.2 | 81.2-95.3 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 169 | 78.7 | 73.0-84.4 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 307 | 75.7 | 71.4-80.0 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 141 | 72.6 | 66.1-79.1 |
| $50,000+ | 179 | 72.3 | 66.2-78.3 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 362 | 76.7 | 72.7-80.7 |
| Self-Employed | 95 | 79.9 | 72.5-87.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 104 | 70.6 | 62.6-78.7 |
| Retired | 601 | 71.6 | 68.3-74.9 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 636 | 72.5 | 69.5-75.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 163 | 79.0 | 73.4-84.6 |
| Widowed | 315 | 75.6 | 71.6-79.6 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 44 | 84.5 | 74.8-94.2 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 240 | 73.9 | 68.7-79.0 |
| Fair or poor health | 269 | 75.7 | 71.0-80.4 |
| Activity limitation | 248 | 73.5 | 68.5-78.6 |
| No health insurance | 83 | 81.1 | 72.6-89.6 |
| Overweight or obese** | 670 | 75.1 | 72.1-78.1 |
| Current smoking | 192 | 84.3 | 79.6-89.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 416 | 72.8 | 68.9-76.7 |
| Rural | 277 | 82.7 | 78.5-86.9 |
| Urban | 468 | 70.4 | 66.6-74.2 |

* Respondents ages 50 and older who had not had a fecal occult blood test within the past two years (among respondents ages 50 and older).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table W: Lacked Sigmoidoscopy Ages 50 and Older***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 976 | 61.2 | 58.6-63.9 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 50-54 | 231 | 76.3 | 71.0-81.7 |
| 55-64 | 298 | 64.3 | 59.4-69.3 |
| 65-74 | 234 | 55.4 | 50.3-60.5 |
| 75+ | 213 | 50.8 | 45.5-56.1 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 366 | 60.0 | 55.7-64.3 |
| Female | 610 | 62.2 | 58.9-65.5 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 130 | 58.6 | 51.3-65.9 |
| High School Grad. | 385 | 62.9 | 58.6-67.2 |
| Some College | 276 | 65.1 | 60.1-70.0 |
| College Grad. | 176 | 54.7 | 48.7-60.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 56 | 74.8 | 64.3-85.2 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 138 | 63.3 | 56.1-70.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 242 | 59.2 | 54.1-64.3 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 129 | 67.0 | 59.9-74.1 |
| $50,000+ | 152 | 59.6 | 52.6-66.6 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 334 | 68.4 | 63.6-73.1 |
| Self-Employed | 91 | 75.0 | 66.8-83.1 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 98 | 68.0 | 59.6-76.3 |
| Retired | 453 | 53.0 | 49.3-56.7 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 529 | 59.7 | 56.3-63.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 143 | 68.8 | 62.3-75.3 |
| Widowed | 263 | 61.9 | 57.0-66.8 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 35 | 68.8 | 55.9-81.7 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pain in last 30d | 182 | 53.3 | 47.4-59.3 |
| Fair or poor health | 218 | 59.2 | 53.7-64.7 |
| Activity limitation | 188 | 54.1 | 48.3-59.9 |
| No health insurance | 83 | 82.6 | 74.9-90.4 |
| Overweight or obese** | 542 | 59.8 | 56.2-63.4 |
| Current smoking | 167 | 71.5 | 65.2-77.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 358 | 61.1 | 56.7-65.6 |
| Rural | 223 | 66.1 | 60.7-71.5 |
| Urban | 391 | 58.6 | 54.4-62.7 |

*** Respondents ages 50 and older who had never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (among respondents ages 50 and older).

# Table X: Child Ages 5 to 15 Years Failed to Always Use Bicycle Helmet*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 529 | 69.9 | 66.4-73.4 |
| **Age Group of Child** | | | |
| 5-9 | 154 | 61.5 | 55.4-67.5 |
| 10-15 | 374 | 76.9 | 73.1-80.8 |
| **Sex of Respondent** | | | |
| Male | 201 | 72.5 | 66.8-78.1 |
| Female | 328 | 68.4 | 64.0-72.9 |
| **Education of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 38 | 84.1 | 72.9-95.4 |
| High School Grad. | 192 | 79.3 | 73.8-84.9 |
| Some College | 172 | 72.0 | 65.9-78.1 |
| College Grad. | 127 | 54.1 | 47.2-61.1 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 11 | 92.5 | 78.1-100.0 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 37 | 77.6 | 65.8-89.4 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 144 | 75.8 | 69.2-82.4 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 108 | 74.7 | 67.1-82.3 |
| $50,000+ | 150 | 55.7 | 49.2-62.2 |
| **Employment Status of Respondent** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 372 | 68.9 | 64.7-73.1 |
| Self-Employed | 75 | 81.2 | 72.1-90.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 79 | 66.9 | 57.8-76.1 |
| Retired | 2 | 50.0 | 0-100.0 |
| **Marital Status of Respondent** | | | |
| Married | 398 | 68.6 | 64.5-72.7 |
| Divorced/Separated | 89 | 70.8 | 62.2-79.4 |
| Widowed | 6 | 84.0 | 55.4-100.0 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 35 | 82.6 | 70.6-94.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 198 | 74.6 | 69.1-80.2 |
| Rural | 105 | 81.4 | 74.1-88.8 |
| Urban | 224 | 61.9 | 56.5-67.3 |

* Respondents who reported that the oldest child ages 5-15 in the household failed to always use a helmet when riding a bicycle in the past year (among respondents with children ages 5-15, weighted to children ages 0-15).

# Table Y: Child Ages 0 to 15 Years Failed to Always Use Safety Seat or Safety Belt**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 146 | 13.0 | 10.9-15.0 |
| **Age Group of Child** | | | |
| 0-4 | 7 | 3.4 | 0.9-5.9 |
| 5-9 | 24 | 9.7 | 6.0-13.4 |
| 10-15 | 115 | 23.2 | 19.4-27.0 |
| **Sex of Respondent** | | | |
| Male | 49 | 11.4 | 8.2-14.6 |
| Female | 97 | 13.8 | 11.1-16.5 |
| **Education of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 15 | 19.3 | 10.1-28.6 |
| High School Grad. | 65 | 19.6 | 15.0-24.1 |
| Some College | 42 | 11.6 | 8.1-15.1 |
| College Grad. | 24 | 6.1 | 3.6-8.5 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 4 | 18.3 | 1.2-35.3 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 15 | 20.7 | 10.9-30.4 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 43 | 14.5 | 10.2-18.7 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 35 | 16.6 | 11.3-21.9 |
| $50,000+ | 32 | 8.1 | 5.2-11.0 |
| **Employment Status of Respondent** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 109 | 13.3 | 10.9-15.8 |
| Self-Employed | 17 | 15.7 | 8.4-23.0 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 19 | 9.6 | 5.3-14.0 |
| Retired | 1 | 33.3 | 0-89.9 |
| **Marital Status of Respondent** | | | |
| Married | 95 | 11.1 | 8.9-13.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 36 | 22.2 | 15.5-28.9 |
| Widowed | 1 | 6.5 | 0-19.1 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 14 | 15.3 | 7.4-23.3 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 56 | 14.0 | 10.4-17.5 |
| Rural | 38 | 20.1 | 14.0-26.2 |
| Urban | 52 | 9.6 | 7.0-12.2 |

** Respondents who reported that the oldest child ages 0-15 in the household failed to always use a safety seat (ages 0-4) or seat belt (ages 5-15) when riding in a car (among respondents with children ages 0-15, weighted to children ages 0-15).

# Table Z: Failed to Always Use Safety Belt*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 1259 | 37.5 | 35.6-39.3 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 152 | 49.3 | 42.8-55.9 |
| 25-34 | 237 | 40.0 | 35.7-44.3 |
| 35-44 | 263 | 38.2 | 34.1-42.3 |
| 45-54 | 217 | 33.9 | 29.8-37.9 |
| 55-64 | 148 | 35.0 | 30.0-40.0 |
| 65-74 | 143 | 34.3 | 29.2-39.5 |
| 75+ | 97 | 26.6 | 21.7-31.5 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 645 | 45.6 | 42.7-48.5 |
| Female | 614 | 29.7 | 27.5-31.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1119 | 37.5 | 35.6-39.5 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 49 | 35.8 | 26.4-45.3 |
| Hispanic | 69 | 38.5 | 30.4-46.6 |
| Other | 19 | 32.4 | 19.5-45.3 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 157 | 47.8 | 41.7-53.8 |
| High School Grad. | 477 | 42.4 | 39.2-45.6 |
| Some College | 365 | 37.4 | 33.9-41.0 |
| College Grad. | 257 | 27.7 | 24.6-30.9 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 62 | 46.1 | 35.9-56.2 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 166 | 43.0 | 37.2-48.8 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 379 | 43.3 | 39.7-46.9 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 209 | 39.8 | 35.1-44.4 |
| $50,000+ | 208 | 28.4 | 24.8-32.0 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 737 | 38.4 | 36.0-40.9 |
| Self-Employed | 127 | 45.8 | 39.3-52.3 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 146 | 37.6 | 32.2-42.9 |
| Retired | 248 | 30.7 | 27.2-34.2 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 659 | 33.7 | 31.5-35.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 221 | 43.3 | 38.6-47.9 |
| Widowed | 134 | 31.9 | 27.0-36.7 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 243 | 51.6 | 46.3-56.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 504 | 41.0 | 37.9-44.1 |
| Rural | 285 | 45.9 | 41.7-50.2 |
| Urban | 467 | 31.3 | 28.5-34.1 |

* Respondents who report not always wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in a car (among respondents whodrive or ride in a car).

# Table AA: No Working Smoke Detector in Home**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 329 | 9.6 | 8.6-10.6 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 16 | 11.9 | 6.3-17.4 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 55 | 13.4 | 10.0-16.7 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 96 | 10.6 | 8.6-12.6 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 44 | 8.5 | 6.1-11.0 |
| $50,000+ | 55 | 7.5 | 5.6-9.4 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Any child in home | 71 | 6.9 | 5.4-8.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 142 | 11.5 | 9.7-13.3 |
| Rural | 102 | 16.4 | 13.5-19.4 |
| Urban | 85 | 5.4 | 4.3-6.6 |

** Percentage of households that do not have an installed and working smoke detector in the home (among all respondents, household weight).

# Table BB: Women Ages 18-44 Who Do Not Know That Taking Folic Acid Prevents Birth Defects*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 580 | 59.8 | 56.2-63.3 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 99 | 59.1 | 50.3-67.9 |
| 25-34 | 199 | 53.4 | 48.0-58.9 |
| 35-44 | 273 | 64.9 | 59.7-70.1 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 466 | 57.3 | 53.4-61.2 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 27 | 60.6 | 43.8-77.5 |
| Hispanic | 69 | 74.5 | 65.1-83.9 |
| Other | 16 | 82.5 | 65.9-99.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 56 | 81.9 | 72.4-91.4 |
| High School Grad. | 210 | 75.6 | 70.3-81.0 |
| Some College | 174 | 52.9 | 46.9-59.0 |
| College Grad. | 140 | 45.1 | 38.6-51.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 25 | 68.8 | 50.3-87.3 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 65 | 67.6 | 56.7-78.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 169 | 62.9 | 55.8-70.0 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 95 | 55.5 | 47.2-63.8 |
| $50,000+ | 99 | 44.9 | 37.8-51.9 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 414 | 59.0 | 54.9-63.0 |
| Self-Employed | 41 | 53.0 | 37.0-69.0 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 122 | 64.8 | 57.5-72.1 |
| Retired | 3 | 100.0 | - |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 319 | 56.4 | 51.9-60.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 109 | 65.1 | 56.6-73.5 |
| Widowed | 7 | 100.0 | - |
| Never Married/U.C. | 143 | 65.9 | 58.8-73.0 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Pregnant | 16 | 36.1 | 21.1-51.0 |
| Any child in home | 324 | 58.1 | 53.6-62.7 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 193 | 59.6 | 53.4-65.8 |
| Rural | 101 | 69.2 | 61.1-77.3 |
| Urban | 283 | 56.6 | 51.6-61.6 |

* Female respondents ages 18-44 who do not know that women should take 400 micrograms of the vitamin folic acid to prevent birth defects (among female respondents ages 18-44).

# Table CC: Persons Ages 18-64 Whose Self-Reported HIV Risk Was Medium or High**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 185 | 7.0 | 5.8-8.3 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 39 | 15.1 | 9.6-20.7 |
| 25-34 | 43 | 5.8 | 4.0-7.7 |
| 35-44 | 51 | 6.9 | 4.6-9.3 |
| 45-54 | 31 | 4.3 | 2.7-6.0 |
| 55-64 | 21 | 3.8 | 2.0-5.5 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 73 | 7.1 | 5.0-9.2 |
| Female | 112 | 7.0 | 5.5-8.4 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 142 | 6.0 | 4.8-7.3 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 16 | 16.3 | 6.0-26.6 |
| Hispanic | 20 | 12.2 | 6.7-17.8 |
| Other | 7 | 17.7 | 1.9-33.4 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 20 | 9.0 | 4.7-13.3 |
| High School Grad. | 59 | 7.7 | 5.4-10.0 |
| Some College | 62 | 8.0 | 5.3-10.7 |
| College Grad. | 44 | 4.8 | 3.1-6.5 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 14 | 16.4 | 7.1-25.8 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 22 | 11.8 | 5.9-17.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 64 | 8.6 | 6.1-11.2 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 31 | 6.0 | 3.8-8.2 |
| $50,000+ | 27 | 4.3 | 2.3-6.2 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 140 | 7.4 | 5.9-9.0 |
| Self-Employed | 15 | 4.4 | 1.9-6.8 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 25 | 7.9 | 4.2-11.7 |
| Retired | 4 | 1.9 | 0.0-3.8 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 80 | 4.7 | 3.5-5.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 46 | 9.2 | 6.3-12.0 |
| Widowed | 5 | 4.9 | 0.3-9.4 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 53 | 13.5 | 9.0-18.0 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Fair or poor health | 16 | 6.2 | 2.9-9.6 |
| Binge drinking | 26 | 7.1 | 3.9-10.4 |
| Chronic drinking | 11 | 18.4 | 3.2-33.7 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 64 | 7.5 | 5.3-9.7 |
| Rural | 27 | 5.2 | 3.1-7.3 |
| Urban | 93 | 7.3 | 5.3-9.3 |

** Respondents ages 18-64 whose self- reported risk of contracting the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was medium or high (among respondents ages 18-64).

# Table DD: Two or More New Sex Partners in Past Year*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 141 | 7.8 | 6.2-9.5 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 68 | 23.9 | 17.8-30.1 |
| 25-34 | 39 | 5.0 | 3.3-6.7 |
| 35-49 | 34 | 2.4 | 1.5-3.2 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 98 | 11.9 | 9.0-14.8 |
| Female | 43 | 3.6 | 2.4-4.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 119 | 7.9 | 6.1-9.7 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2 | 1.7 | 0-4.1 |
| Hispanic | 14 | 9.1 | 3.8-14.3 |
| Other | 6 | 11.1 | 2.3-19.9 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 13 | 11.9 | 5.2-18.6 |
| High School Grad. | 46 | 8.1 | 5.5-10.7 |
| Some College | 48 | 9.5 | 5.9-13.1 |
| College Grad. | 34 | 4.8 | 2.9-6.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 10 | 14.9 | 5.1-24.8 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 23 | 15.4 | 8.7-22.1 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 50 | 10.5 | 7.2-13.8 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 17 | 3.9 | 1.6-6.1 |
| $50,000+ | 23 | 5.1 | 2.6-7.5 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 107 | 7.7 | 5.8-9.6 |
| Self-Employed | 9 | 4.5 | 1.3-7.7 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 24 | 10.7 | 6.0-15.4 |
| Retired | 1 | 14.8 | 0-42.8 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 4 | 0.5 | 0-0.9 |
| Divorced/Separated | 46 | 15.3 | 10.7-19.8 |
| Widowed | 0 | - | - |
| Never Married/U.C. | 91 | 23.7 | 18.2-29.1 |
| **Other** | | | |
| HIV risk | 26 | 27.5 | 15.3-39.8 |
| Fair or poor health | 4 | 2.8 | 0-6.0 |
| Binge drinking | 55 | 18.9 | 2.7-13.6 |
| Chronic drinking | 19 | 32.7 | 15.5-50.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 44 | 7.0 | 4.6-9.4 |
| Rural | 14 | 4.5 | 1.8-7.2 |
| Urban | 82 | 9.6 | 6.9-12.3 |

* Respondents ages 18-49 who reported two or more new sexual partners during the past year (among respondents ages 18-49).

# Table EE: Condom Non-Use**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 124 | 30.8 | 25.2-36.4 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 24 | 20.3 | 10.4-30.2 |
| 25-34 | 43 | 31.6 | 23.0-40.2 |
| 35-49 | 57 | 50.1 | 40.4-59.7 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 71 | 32.2 | 24.4-40.0 |
| Female | 53 | 27.9 | 20.6-35.3 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 107 | 31.7 | 25.4-37.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 5 | 28.7 | 4.6-52.9 |
| Hispanic | 10 | 26.3 | 10.5-42.1 |
| Other | 2 | 15.6 | 0-36.0 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 15 | 36.7 | 19.3-54.1 |
| High School Grad. | 43 | 35.4 | 25.8-45.1 |
| Some College | 34 | 24.8 | 13.2-36.4 |
| College Grad. | 32 | 30.8 | 20.6-41.0 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 6 | 20.2 | 3.1-37.2 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 13 | 19.3 | 7.2-31.5 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 44 | 32.5 | 23.3-41.7 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 22 | 38.8 | 24.7-52.9 |
| $50,000+ | 26 | 33.4 | 21.3-45.5 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 92 | 30.2 | 23.4-36.9 |
| Self-Employed | 14 | 49.5 | 29.8-69.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 17 | 26.0 | 13.4-38.5 |
| Retired | 1 | 100.0 | - |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 45 | 57.0 | 45.4-68.6 |
| Divorced/Separated | 37 | 31.0 | 21.4-40.6 |
| Widowed | 2 | 36.9 | 0-79.2 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 40 | 21.0 | 12.7-29.3 |
| **Other** | | | |
| HIV risk | 14 | 39.2 | 14.6-63.7 |
| Fair or poor health | 14 | 58.2 | 38.3-78.1 |
| Binge drinking | 34 | 25.0 | 16.3-33.7 |
| Chronic drinking | 11 | 45.7 | 21.5-69.9 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 47 | 32.0 | 23.1-40.8 |
| Rural | 13 | 28.3 | 14.1-42.6 |
| Urban | 64 | 30.4 | 21.7-39.1 |

** Respondents ages 18-49 with one or more new sexual partners in past year who reported not using a condom at first intercourse with most recent partner (among respondents who had one or more new sexual partners in past year).

# Table FF: Activity Limitation*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 501 | 12.1 | 10.9-13.2 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 12 | 3.9 | 0.7-7.1 |
| 25-34 | 38 | 5.9 | 3.6-8.3 |
| 35-44 | 61 | 7.8 | 5.7-9.8 |
| 45-54 | 79 | 11.3 | 8.7-13.9 |
| 55-64 | 73 | 16.0 | 12.4-19.6 |
| 65-74 | 103 | 22.2 | 18.1-26.3 |
| 75+ | 132 | 32.6 | 27.6-37.6 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 192 | 11.5 | 9.8-13.3 |
| Female | 309 | 12.6 | 11.1-14.2 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 464 | 12.6 | 11.4-13.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 11.1 | 4.9-17.3 |
| Hispanic | 9 | 4.6 | 1.5-7.6 |
| Other | 6 | 7.5 | 1.1-14.0 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 83 | 20.1 | 15.7-24.5 |
| High School Grad. | 205 | 14.4 | 12.4-16.4 |
| Some College | 128 | 10.1 | 8.1-12.1 |
| College Grad. | 79 | 8.3 | 6.2-10.5 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 48 | 25.2 | 17.9-32.5 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 102 | 23.6 | 18.5-28.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 127 | 12.6 | 10.2-15.1 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 48 | 8.3 | 5.9-10.7 |
| $50,000+ | 53 | 6.6 | 4.7-8.4 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 126 | 6.2 | 5.0-7.4 |
| Self-Employed | 19 | 7.0 | 2.5-11.5 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 103 | 18.3 | 14.7-21.9 |
| Retired | 252 | 28.6 | 25.3-31.8 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 244 | 11.4 | 9.9-12.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 88 | 15.3 | 12.1-18.5 |
| Widowed | 125 | 25.7 | 21.6-29.8 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 41 | 7.0 | 4.3-9.7 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 249 | 29.7 | 26.0-33.3 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 80 | 35.4 | 28.3-42.5 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 87 | 19.9 | 15.8-24.1 |
| Fair or poor health | 217 | 38.8 | 34.1-43.5 |
| Diabetes | 76 | 34.3 | 27.4-41.3 |
| High blood pressure | 219 | 23.7 | 20.7-26.8 |
| Overweight or obese** | 299 | 13.7 | 12.0-15.4 |
| Current smoking | 116 | 13.1 | 10.6-15.6 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 192 | 13.2 | 11.1-15.4 |
| Rural | 110 | 14.0 | 11.3-16.7 |
| Urban | 196 | 10.4 | 8.9-12.0 |

* Respondents who reported that they had a limitation in any activities due to any impairment or health problem (among all respondents).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table GG: Pain Limitation***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 803 | 21.1 | 19.6-22.6 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 50 | 14.4 | 9.9-19.0 |
| 25-34 | 135 | 20.5 | 17.2-23.9 |
| 35-44 | 190 | 24.7 | 21.2-28.2 |
| 45-54 | 165 | 24.3 | 20.7-27.8 |
| 55-64 | 93 | 19.3 | 15.4-23.1 |
| 65-74 | 80 | 18.7 | 14.7-22.7 |
| 75+ | 86 | 23.3 | 18.4-28.1 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 312 | 20.4 | 18.1-22.6 |
| Female | 491 | 21.8 | 19.9-23.8 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 712 | 21.1 | 19.5-22.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 38 | 23.5 | 15.4-31.6 |
| Hispanic | 36 | 20.5 | 14.2-26.8 |
| Other | 14 | 20.3 | 9.7-30.9 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 98 | 25.5 | 20.5-30.5 |
| High School Grad. | 268 | 22.1 | 19.4-24.7 |
| Some College | 252 | 21.1 | 18.5-23.7 |
| College Grad. | 181 | 18.3 | 15.4-21.1 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 55 | 32.9 | 24.2-41.6 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 124 | 29.6 | 24.6-34.7 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 205 | 21.5 | 18.5-24.5 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 120 | 20.9 | 17.3-24.5 |
| $50,000+ | 148 | 17.8 | 14.9-20.8 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 411 | 19.3 | 17.5-21.2 |
| Self-Employed | 66 | 22.4 | 16.4-28.5 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 141 | 26.5 | 22.2-30.7 |
| Retired | 183 | 22.4 | 19.2-25.5 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 455 | 21.4 | 19.5-23.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 148 | 26.2 | 22.2-30.1 |
| Widowed | 96 | 21.2 | 17.2-25.2 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 102 | 17.1 | 13.4-20.9 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 249 | 53.3 | 48.0-58.5 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 104 | 50.0 | 42.2-57.9 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 180 | 42.8 | 37.3-48.2 |
| Fair or poor health | 227 | 44.7 | 39.8-49.6 |
| Diabetes | 71 | 33.1 | 26.0-40.1 |
| High blood pressure | 250 | 29.2 | 25.8-32.5 |
| Overweight or obese** | 463 | 22.9 | 20.8-25.0 |
| Current smoking | 223 | 27.0 | 23.5-30.4 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 273 | 19.9 | 17.4-22.3 |
| Rural | 155 | 23.3 | 19.8-26.8 |
| Urban | 370 | 21.2 | 19.0-23.4 |

*** Respondents who reported any days in the past 30 during which pain made it hard to do usual activities (among all respondents).

# Table HH: Sad, Blue, Depressed*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 217 | 5.4 | 4.6-6.2 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 17 | 4.3 | 2.0-6.6 |
| 25-34 | 26 | 4.0 | 2.3-5.7 |
| 35-44 | 56 | 6.3 | 4.4-8.2 |
| 45-54 | 52 | 6.8 | 4.8-8.7 |
| 55-64 | 22 | 4.1 | 2.2-5.9 |
| 65-74 | 14 | 4.3 | 1.5-7.1 |
| 75+ | 30 | 8.1 | 5.0-11.2 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 79 | 4.8 | 3.7-6.0 |
| Female | 138 | 5.9 | 4.8-7.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 186 | 5.3 | 4.4-6.1 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 11 | 5.9 | 1.9-9.8 |
| Hispanic | 14 | 5.8 | 2.5-9.1 |
| Other | 5 | 6.5 | 0.4-12.6 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 34 | 9.2 | 5.9-12.4 |
| High School Grad. | 78 | 6.2 | 4.6-7.7 |
| Some College | 67 | 5.0 | 3.7-6.3 |
| College Grad. | 37 | 3.4 | 2.0-4.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 22 | 14.7 | 8.3-21.1 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 43 | 8.7 | 5.9-11.6 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 65 | 6.7 | 4.9-8.4 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 26 | 4.8 | 2.6-6.9 |
| $50,000+ | 25 | 2.9 | 1.7-4.2 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 99 | 4.3 | 3.4-5.3 |
| Self-Employed | 10 | 2.6 | 0.9-4.3 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 55 | 10.4 | 7.4-13.5 |
| Retired | 51 | 6.2 | 4.2-8.2 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 88 | 4.1 | 3.2-5.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 57 | 10.5 | 7.5-13.4 |
| Widowed | 33 | 8.5 | 5.4-11.6 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 37 | 5.7 | 3.6-7.8 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 80 | 16.3 | 12.7-19.9 |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 104 | 12.7 | 10.1-15.2 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 170 | 38.7 | 33.4-44.1 |
| Fair or poor health | 80 | 16.3 | 12.7-19.9 |
| Diabetes | 21 | 8.1 | 4.4-11.9 |
| High blood pressure | 80 | 9.0 | 6.9-11.2 |
| Overweight or obese** | 130 | 6.0 | 4.8-7.1 |
| Current smoking | 78 | 4.3 | 3.5-5.1 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 80 | 5.9 | 4.4-7.3 |
| Rural | 34 | 3.9 | 2.5-5.3 |
| Urban | 102 | 5.5 | 4.3-6.7 |

* Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they felt sad, blue or depressed (among all respondents).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table II: Worried, Tense, Anxious***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 434 | 11.5 | 10.3-12.7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 52 | 12.4 | 8.8-15.9 |
| 25-34 | 94 | 14.2 | 11.3-17.1 |
| 35-44 | 124 | 15.4 | 12.4-18.5 |
| 45-54 | 84 | 12.0 | 9.3-14.7 |
| 55-64 | 35 | 7.0 | 4.5-9.6 |
| 65-74 | 21 | 5.5 | 2.5-8.4 |
| 75+ | 24 | 7.0 | 4.0-10.0 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 157 | 10.5 | 8.8-12.3 |
| Female | 277 | 12.5 | 10.9-14.1 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 388 | 11.7 | 10.4-12.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 16 | 10.4 | 4.7-16.1 |
| Hispanic | 22 | 10.3 | 5.8-14.8 |
| Other | 7 | 11.6 | 3.0-20.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 50 | 14.1 | 10.1-18.1 |
| High School Grad. | 144 | 12.3 | 10.0-14.5 |
| Some College | 143 | 12.0 | 9.9-14.1 |
| College Grad. | 96 | 9.2 | 7.1-11.2 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 30 | 19.7 | 12.2-27.1 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 64 | 14.7 | 10.9-18.5 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 127 | 13.0 | 10.7-15.4 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 68 | 12.1 | 9.0-15.1 |
| $50,000+ | 83 | 10.7 | 8.1-13.3 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 263 | 11.8 | 10.3-13.3 |
| Self-Employed | 34 | 11.5 | 6.7-16.2 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 85 | 18.1 | 14.2-22.1 |
| Retired | 51 | 6.3 | 4.3-8.3 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 219 | 10.3 | 8.9-11.7 |
| Divorced/Separated | 94 | 16.9 | 13.3-20.5 |
| Widowed | 35 | 8.6 | 5.5-11.7 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 85 | 14.3 | 10.7-17.8 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 87 | 19.6 | 15.5-23.7 |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 180 | 23.5 | 20.0-27.0 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 170 | 83.0 | 77.6-88.4 |
| Fair or poor health | 100 | 21.4 | 17.3-25.6 |
| Diabetes | 23 | 10.7 | 6.2-15.3 |
| High blood pressure | 121 | 15.1 | 12.3-17.9 |
| Overweight or obese** | 235 | 11.7 | 10.1-13.3 |
| Current smoking | 149 | 17.4 | 14.5-20.3 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 158 | 12.1 | 10.1-14.1 |
| Rural | 69 | 10.2 | 7.7-12.7 |
| Urban | 207 | 11.7 | 9.9-13.5 |

*** Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they felt worried, tense or anxious (among all respondents).

# Table JJ: Not Enough Rest or Sleep*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 801 | 22.3 | 20.7-23.9 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 107 | 32.1 | 25.8-38.3 |
| 25-34 | 208 | 30.4 | 26.6-34.2 |
| 35-44 | 207 | 26.4 | 22.7-30.0 |
| 45-54 | 140 | 20.1 | 16.8-23.4 |
| 55-64 | 68 | 15.5 | 11.8-19.2 |
| 65-74 | 40 | 9.8 | 6.3-13.3 |
| 75+ | 27 | 6.6 | 4.0-9.2 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 306 | 21.9 | 19.4-24.5 |
| Female | 495 | 22.6 | 20.6-24.6 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 705 | 22.2 | 20.5-23.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 35 | 23.8 | 15.6-32.0 |
| Hispanic | 44 | 22.4 | 15.9-28.9 |
| Other | 15 | 22.2 | 11.1-33.3 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 71 | 21.2 | 16.4-26.0 |
| High School Grad. | 271 | 23.0 | 20.3-25.7 |
| Some College | 257 | 24.6 | 21.3-27.8 |
| College Grad. | 201 | 19.3 | 16.5-22.0 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 41 | 32.9 | 23.3-42.5 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 109 | 25.3 | 20.5-30.2 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 233 | 23.1 | 20.2-26.1 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 131 | 24.4 | 20.3-28.6 |
| $50,000+ | 168 | 22.1 | 18.7-25.4 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 544 | 26.2 | 23.9-28.4 |
| Self-Employed | 70 | 22.6 | 17.0-28.3 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 122 | 25.3 | 21.0-29.7 |
| Retired | 64 | 7.8 | 5.6-10.0 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 431 | 20.3 | 18.4-22.1 |
| Divorced/Separated | 147 | 26.4 | 22.4-30.4 |
| Widowed | 50 | 12.0 | 8.5-15.4 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 170 | 31.9 | 26.7-37.1 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 126 | 26.7 | 22.3-31.2 |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 269 | 34.7 | 30.8-38.5 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 120 | 57.5 | 49.7-65.3 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 242 | 57.0 | 51.5-62.4 |
| Fair or poor health | 134 | 28.0 | 23.6-32.5 |
| High blood pressure | 175 | 21.4 | 18.3-24.5 |
| Overweight or obese** | 393 | 20.5 | 18.5-22.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 285 | 21.6 | 19.2-24.1 |
| Rural | 107 | 16.1 | 13.0-19.2 |
| Urban | 405 | 25.1 | 22.6-27.7 |

* Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they did not enough sleep or rest (among all respondents).
** Based on NHLBI guidelines, Body mass index $\geq$ 25

# Table KK: Not Very Healthy and Full of Energy***

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 1194 | 32.0 | 30.2-33.7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 106 | 31.0 | 24.8-37.1 |
| 25-34 | 227 | 33.4 | 29.4-37.3 |
| 35-44 | 256 | 32.1 | 28.4-35.8 |
| 45-54 | 206 | 29.9 | 26.1-33.7 |
| 55-64 | 128 | 29.1 | 24.5-33.8 |
| 65-74 | 115 | 27.7 | 22.9-32.4 |
| 75+ | 149 | 43.8 | 38.0-49.6 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 451 | 30.3 | 27.6-33.0 |
| Female | 743 | 33.7 | 31.5-35.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1061 | 32.1 | 30.2-33.9 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 50 | 34.4 | 24.8-43.9 |
| Hispanic | 60 | 29.3 | 22.1-36.5 |
| Other | 21 | 31.9 | 18.7-45.1 |
| **Education** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 136 | 38.4 | 32.6-44.2 |
| High School Grad. | 428 | 34.1 | 31.2-37.1 |
| Some College | 346 | 32.3 | 28.8-35.7 |
| College Grad. | 278 | 26.6 | 23.6-29.6 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$9,999 | 61 | 43.6 | 33.3-54.0 |
| $10,000-$19,999 | 167 | 42.0 | 36.1-47.8 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 346 | 35.1 | 31.7-38.5 |
| $35,000-$49,999 | 168 | 30.3 | 26.0-34.6 |
| $50,000+ | 210 | 26.4 | 23.0-29.7 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Employed for Wages | 655 | 31.3 | 29.0-33.6 |
| Self-Employed | 80 | 22.1 | 17.2-26.9 |
| Not Emp. for Wages | 177 | 37.1 | 32.1-42.2 |
| Retired | 280 | 35.6 | 31.8-39.3 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Married | 619 | 29.7 | 27.6-31.8 |
| Divorced/Separated | 225 | 39.9 | 35.4-44.3 |
| Widowed | 151 | 37.3 | 32.2-42.4 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 196 | 34.3 | 29.1-39.5 |
| **Other** | | | |
| Activity limitation | 279 | 60.1 | 54.7-65.5 |
| Limiting pain in last 30d | 426 | 56.0 | 51.9-60.0 |
| 14+ of last 30d sad | 170 | 77.5 | 69.9-85.1 |
| 14+ of last 30d anxious | 270 | 60.7 | 55.2-66.2 |
| Fair or poor health | 293 | 63.2 | 58.1-68.3 |
| High blood pressure | 327 | 40.3 | 36.6-44.1 |
| Overweight or obese** | 642 | 31.7 | 29.4-34.0 |
| Current smoking | 315 | 40.3 | 36.0-44.5 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 420 | 31.7 | 28.9-34.6 |
| Rural | 202 | 29.8 | 25.9-33.6 |
| Urban | 565 | 32.9 | 30.2-35.6 |

*** Respondents who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 during which they did not feel healthy and full of energy (among all respondents).

# Table LL: Two or More Hours of TV, Children Ages 1-17*

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 469 | 49.9 | 46.6-53.3 |
| **Age of Oldest Child** | | | |
| 1-4 | 74 | 42.4 | 35.0-49.7 |
| 5-9 | 114 | 49.1 | 42.6-55.7 |
| 10-14 | 155 | 55.5 | 49.5-61.5 |
| 15-17 | 126 | 51.8 | 45.3-58.2 |
| **Race/Ethnicity of Respondent** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 399 | 49.4 | 45.8-53.1 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 21 | 61.8 | 45.0-78.6 |
| Hispanic | 41 | 51.5 | 40.1-63.0 |
| Other | 8 | 42.5 | 18.0-66.9 |
| **Education of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 39 | 58.4 | 46.1-70.6 |
| High School Grad. | 150 | 53.9 | 47.9-60.0 |
| Some College | 157 | 50.8 | 44.9-56.7 |
| College Grad. | 123 | 42.8 | 36.8-48.8 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 48 | 53.3 | 42.7-63.9 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 121 | 49.6 | 43.1-56.1 |
| $35,000+ | 242 | 48.5 | 43.9-53.1 |
| **Marital Status of Parent/Guardian** | | | |
| Married | 363 | 49.2 | 45.4-53.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 71 | 50.8 | 42.2-59.3 |
| Widowed | 6 | 74.9 | 44.3-100.0 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 29 | 54.4 | 40.8-68.0 |
| **Other** | | | |
| No media content rules[1] | 138 | 54.8 | 48.4-61.1 |
| No TV hours rules[2] | 156 | 50.2 | 44.3-56.1 |
| Any day unsupervised[3] | 53 | 57.7 | 47.3-68.1 |
| >1 Household[4] | 89 | 52.4 | 44.7-60.1 |
| No bedtime rules[5] | 29 | 46.8 | 33.5-60.1 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 169 | 48.6 | 43.1-54.1 |
| Rural | 81 | 51.7 | 43.5-59.8 |
| Urban | 218 | 50.3 | 45.4-55.2 |

* Oldest child ages 1-17 watched two or more hours of television on the previous day (among children ages 1-17, weighted to children ages 1-17).

# Table MM: No Rules About Programs, Movies, Video Games, Children Ages 5-17**

| Subpopulation | # of Resp at risk | Percent of subpop at risk | 95% CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| | n | % | |
| **Total** | 285 | 32.6 | 29.2-35.9 |
| **Age of Oldest Child** | | | |
| 5-9 | 57 | 23.8 | 18.3-29.3 |
| 10-14 | 85 | 27.8 | 22.7-33.0 |
| 15-17 | 143 | 53.6 | 47.4-59.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity of Respondent** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 239 | 31.5 | 27.9-35.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 13 | 48.4 | 28.2-68.5 |
| Hispanic | 27 | 36.4 | 25.1-47.8 |
| Other | 6 | 36.3 | 11.8-60.8 |
| **Education of Respondent** | | | |
| < H.S. Grad. | 25 | 43.6 | 30.2-56.9 |
| High School Grad. | 95 | 36.6 | 30.4-42.7 |
| Some College | 93 | 32.9 | 27.0-38.8 |
| College Grad. | 72 | 25.2 | 19.8-30.7 |
| **Household Income** | | | |
| $0-$19,999 | 31 | 44.2 | 32.0-56.4 |
| $20,000-$34,999 | 78 | 34.0 | 27.5-40.6 |
| $35,000+ | 147 | 30.5 | 26.1-34.9 |
| **Marital Status of Parent/Guardian** | | | |
| Married | 199 | 29.6 | 25.9-33.2 |
| Divorced/Separated | 65 | 41.4 | 33.2-49.7 |
| Widowed | 4 | 49.6 | 11.2-88.0 |
| Never Married/U.C. | 16 | 44.4 | 27.0-61.8 |
| **Other** | | | |
| 2+ hours of TV[6] | 138 | 33.7 | 28.8-38.5 |
| No TV hours rules[2] | 191 | 55.9 | 50.2-61.6 |
| Any day unsupervised[3] | 49 | 48.1 | 37.8-58.5 |
| >1 Household[4] | 48 | 29.8 | 22.3-37.3 |
| No bedtime rules[5] | 49 | 72.2 | 60.4-84.0 |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| Mixed | 116 | 36.9 | 31.2-42.6 |
| Rural | 47 | 32.5 | 24.5-40.6 |
| Urban | 122 | 29.2 | 24.6-33.9 |

** Respondents who reported no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for oldest child ages 5-17 (among children ages 5-17, weighted to children ages 1-17).

[1]Respondents reporting no rules about program/movie content or no rules about video game content for oldest child ages 5-17
[2]Respondents reporting no rules about number of hours of TV per day for oldest child ages 5-17
[3]Respondents reporting oldest child ages 5-17 unsupervised after school one or more days per week
[4]Respondents reporting that oldest child splits time between separate households
[5]Respondents reporting absence of rules about bedtime on school nights for oldest child ages 5-17
[6]Respondents reporting that the oldest child ages 1-17 watched two or more hours of TV on previous day

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## Methodology

### Sampling

The 1999 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey was conducted using disproportionate stratified sampling methodology. This method of probability sampling involved assigning sets of one hundred telephone numbers with the same area code, prefix, and first two digits of the suffix and all possible combinations of the last two digits ("hundred blocks") into two strata. Those hundred blocks that have at least one known household number are designated high density (also called "one-plus blocks"); hundred blocks with no known household numbers are designated low density ("zero blocks"). The high density stratum is sampled at a rate four times higher than the low density stratum, resulting in greater efficiency. Approximately the same number of persons are called each month throughout the calendar year to reduce bias caused by seasonal variation of health risk behaviors.

Potential working telephone numbers were dialed during three separate calling periods (daytime, evening, and weekends) for a total of 15 call attempts before being replaced. Upon reaching a valid household number, one household member ages 18 years or older was randomly selected. If the selected respondent was not available, an appointment was made to call at a later time or date. Because respondents were selected at random and no identifying information was solicited, all responses to this survey were anonymous. In 1999, 3878 residents of Kansas were interviewed.

### Data Collection

Adult Kansas residents were interviewed by telephone using a standardized questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of core survey questions and state-added questions. Core questions which were developed and field tested by the Centers for Disease Control pertained to self-perceived health status, health care access, hypertension, cholesterol, diabetes diagnosis, oral health, skin cancer, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, breast cancer screening, cervical cancer screening, immunization, colorectal cancer screening, injury control, HIV/AIDS, and demographics. State-added modules included disability, diabetes, parenting, STDs and AIDS, dental sealants, folic acid, and injury control. Not all state-added questions were field tested.

### Weighting Procedure

Weighting is a process by which the survey data are adjusted to account for unequal selection probability and response bias and to more accurately represent the population from which the sample was drawn. The responses of each person interviewed were assigned a weight which accounted for the density stratum, the number of telephone numbers in the household, the number of adults in the household, and the demographic distribution of the sample. Alterations in the weighting formulas were made to arrive at estimates for prevalence of households and among children in specific age groups. The tables on the following page present a description of the sample before and after final weighting of the data and for the age and sex breakdowns a comparison is made to 1999 census estimates.

**Table 1: 1999 Age and Sex Breakdowns**

| Demographic Characteristics | Sample Prior to Poststratification (Raw Weight Used)* (%) | Weighted Sample (Final Weight Used) (%) | 1999 Census Estimate (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | |
| 18-24 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 |
| 25-34 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.2 |
| 35-44 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 21.0 |
| 45-54 | 18.5 | 16.7 | 17.0 |
| 55-64 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| 65+ | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.5 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 40.7 | 48.3 | 48.3 |
| Female | 59.3 | 51.7 | 51.7 |

* Raw weight is used to account for unequal selection probability of households.

**Table 2: Other Demographic Characteristics**

| Demographic Characteristics | Unweighted Sample (%) | Weighted Sample (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Education** | | |
| <HS Graduate | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| HS Diploma | 34.1 | 33.8 |
| Some College | 29.5 | 30.3 |
| College Graduate | 26.4 | 26.1 |
| **Income** | | |
| $0 - $9,999 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| $10,000 - $19,999 | 14.3 | 12.4 |
| $20,000 - $34,999 | 33.2 | 33.0 |
| $35,000 - $49,999 | 19.4 | 20.4 |
| $50,000+ | 28.1 | 30.1 |
| **Employment** | | |
| Employed for Wages | 56.0 | 58.8 |
| Self-Employed | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Not Employed for Wages | 12.2 | 12.6 |
| Retired | 23.2 | 19.6 |
| **Marital Status** | | |
| Married | 57.1 | 66.0 |
| Divorced/Separated | 15.3 | 9.8 |
| Widowed | 12.5 | 7.6 |
| Never Married/Unmarried Couple | 15.1 | 16.6 |

**Data Analysis**
The charts and tables of the various risk factors presented in this document are broken down by age, sex, education level, income level, employment status, marital status, and various other factors likely to be associated with each specific risk factor. In the calculation of the percentage of the population at risk for specific health behaviors, respondents who indicated "don't know" or "refused" were usually not included. This causes some variation in sample size from question to question. When the results are generalized to the population, an assumption is made that the proportion of respondents at risk is the same for those with missing or unknown information as for those who provided adequate information. The percentage of missing or unknown responses was small for all questions except income for which 23% of responses were missing or unknown.

**Data Reliability**
Telephone interviewing has been demonstrated to be a reliable method for collecting behavioral risk data and can cost three to four times less than other interviewing methods such as mail-in interviews or face-to-face interviews. The BRFSS methodology has been utilized and evaluated by the CDC and other participating states since 1984. Content of survey questions, questionnaire design, data collection procedures, surveying techniques, and editing procedures have been thoroughly evaluated to maintain overall data quality and to lessen the potential for bias within the population sample.

**Stratification of Data in Analysis**
The complete demographic breakdown for selected risk factors can be found in the detailed tables section of this document. Smaller cell sizes were allowed in the tables in the appendices but the number of respondents is included to permit judgement about the stability of the proportion. Cell sizes smaller than 50 can provide unstable results, and cell sizes below 20 should be considered highly unstable (i.e., subject to fluctuation depending on the sample drawn.) The risk tables include a confidence interval for each percentage estimate. This represents a statistical test which should be used to assess the reliability of the estimate. This is discussed further in the introduction to those tables.

The education categories are comprised of those with less than a high school diploma, high school graduate, some college (i.e. technical or vocational school and partial college education with less than a four year degree), and college graduate (those who have a 4 year college degree and/or a postgraduate degree). Annual household income categories are $0-$9,999, $10,000-$19,999, $20,000-$34,999, $35,000-$49,999, $50,000+. The employment status category is comprised of people who are employed for wages, self-employed, retired, and those who are not employed (those out of work, homemakers, students, and those unable to work). Marital status is comprised of married, divorced or separated, widowed, and never married or unmarried couples. However, it was sometimes necessary to collapse categories to obtain larger cell sizes.

## Limitations

### Sampling

The BRFSS survey samples the population using a technique which is discussed in the methodology section. Sampling yields results which are an estimate of the true answer for the entire population. The more persons that are interviewed, the greater the precision of the estimate. When the data are subdivided to look at sub-populations (e.g., an age subgroup) these estimates will be less precise; if the number of persons interviewed was small because the subgroup represents a small fraction of the population (e.g., diabetics less than 30 years old), the estimate may become too uncertain to be of value.

Because the survey is conducted by telephone, persons without telephones could not be reached. Since phone ownership is highly correlated to income, persons without a phone are more likely to have low incomes than persons with a telephone. This will potentially affect questions with responses that are highly dependent on income (e.g., health insurance) more than other questions. However, because phone ownership is high in Kansas (greater than 95%), it is unlikely that failing to reach these persons will substantially alter results.

### Questionnaire Design and Administration

How a question is written and which questions preceded it in the questionnaire can influence responses in unpredictable ways. Not all the questions used in the survey have been tested to ensure that all persons understand the intended meaning. Those that come from modules created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention usually have been tested, while those in state modules may or may not have been tested, depending on the source of the question. Furthermore, not all questions are equally easy for respondents to answer. While it may be easy for a respondent to provide a personal opinion, it may be much harder to recall a past event (last mammogram) or provide factual information (household income).

Interviewers are trained and monitored to ensure that they administer the survey in a neutral voice and read the written question verbatim and without comment. Nonetheless, it is possible for the interviewer to bias the results through tone of voice or administration technique. Coding errors may also occur if the interviewer types in the wrong response to the question. In addition, the person being interviewed may alter his or her response to give the interviewer the most socially acceptable answer. This may be a problem especially for questions which may have a perceived stigma (e.g., HIV risk).

### Response Rate

The CASRO* response rate for the 1999 survey was 66%. The CASRO formula is based on the number of interviews completed, the number of households reached, and the number of households with unknown eligibility status (e.g., households that where called 15 times but where no one in the household was reached). The CASRO response rate is used because in addition to those persons who refused to answer questions, lack of response can also arise because household members were not available despite repeated call attempts, or household members refuse to pick up the phone based on what they discern from caller ID. The bias from non-response cannot be removed; it is not possible to know if those who refused to respond would have answered the questions in approximately the same ways as those who responded.

**Confounding and Causation**

Relationships between risk factors and personal characteristics which are presented in this document are univariate (i.e., examine each risk factor in relationship to only one characteristic at a time); however, the complexity of health associations are not fully represented by examining single relationships. For example, an examination of heart disease and employment status might show a greater prevalence of heart disease among persons who are retired than among persons who are employed. However, persons who are retired are expected to have a greater average age than persons who are employed; consequently, this relationship might entirely disappear if we removed the effects of age. (If this were the case we would say that the relationship between heart disease and employment status was being confounded by age.)

Likewise, this document does not attempt to explain the causes of the health effects examined. For instance, BRFSS data might show a higher prevalence of heart disease among smokers, but one should not conclude from this that smoking causes heart disease. That smoking is indeed a causal factor for heart disease is apparent from a large body of scientific data, but that is not a conclusion that can be drawn from a cross-sectional survey such as this. Rather this is a "snapshot" of disease, risk factors, and population characteristics for adult residents of Kansas at a point in time.

* Council of American Survey Research Organizations

# Population Density By County

## 1990 U.S. Census

| County | Pop. Density (persons/mile$^2$) | Pop. Density Classification |
|---|---|---|
| Allen | 29.1 | Mixed |
| Anderson | 13.4 | Rural |
| Atchison | 39.2 | Mixed |
| Barber | 5.2 | Rural |
| Barton | 32.9 | Mixed |
| Bourbon | 23.5 | Mixed |
| Brown | 19.5 | Rural |
| Butler | 35.4 | Mixed |
| Chase | 3.9 | Rural |
| Chautauqua | 6.9 | Rural |
| Cherokee | 36.4 | Mixed |
| Cheyenne | 3.2 | Rural |
| Clark | 2.5 | Rural |
| Clay | 14.2 | Rural |
| Cloud | 15.4 | Rural |
| Coffey | 13.3 | Rural |
| Comanche | 2.9 | Rural |
| Cowley | 32.8 | Mixed |
| Crawford | 60.0 | Mixed |
| Decatur | 4.5 | Rural |
| Dickinson | 22.3 | Mixed |
| Doniphan | 20.7 | Mixed |
| Douglas | 179.0 | Urban |
| Edwards | 6.1 | Rural |
| Elk | 5.1 | Rural |
| Ellis | 28.9 | Mixed |
| Ellsworth | 9.2 | Rural |
| Finney | 25.4 | Mixed |
| Ford | 25.0 | Mixed |
| Franklin | 38.3 | Mixed |
| Geary | 79.2 | Mixed |
| Gove | 3.0 | Rural |
| Graham | 3.9 | Rural |
| Grant | 12.5 | Rural |
| Gray | 6.2 | Rural |
| Greeley | 2.3 | Rural |
| Greenwood | 6.9 | Rural |
| Hamilton | 2.4 | Rural |
| Harper | 8.9 | Rural |
| Harvey | 57.5 | Mixed |
| Haskell | 6.7 | Rural |
| Hodgeman | 2.5 | Rural |
| Jackson | 17.5 | Rural |
| Jefferson | 29.7 | Mixed |
| Jewell | 4.7 | Rural |
| Johnson | 744.7 | Urban |
| Kearney | 4.6 | Rural |
| Kingman | 9.6 | Rural |
| Kiowa | 5.1 | Rural |
| Labette | 36.5 | Mixed |
| Lane | 3.3 | Rural |
| Leavenworth | 138.9 | Mixed |
| Lincoln | 5.1 | Rural |
| Linn | 13.8 | Rural |
| Logan | 2.9 | Rural |
| Lyon | 40.8 | Mixed |
| McPherson | 30.3 | Mixed |
| Marion | 13.7 | Rural |
| Marshall | 13.3 | Rural |
| Meade | 4.3 | Rural |
| Miami | 40.7 | Mixed |
| Mitchell | 10.3 | Rural |
| Montgomery | 60.2 | Mixed |
| Morris | 8.9 | Rural |
| Morton | 4.8 | Rural |
| Nemaha | 14.5 | Rural |
| Neosho | 29.8 | Mixed |
| Ness | 3.8 | Rural |
| Norton | 6.8 | Rural |
| Osage | 21.7 | Mixed |
| Osborne | 5.5 | Rural |
| Ottawa | 7.8 | Rural |
| Pawnee | 10.0 | Rural |
| Phillips | 7.4 | Rural |
| Pottawatomie | 19.1 | Rural |
| Pratt | 13.2 | Rural |
| Rawlins | 3.2 | Rural |
| Reno | 49.7 | Mixed |
| Republic | 9.0 | Rural |
| Rice | 14.6 | Rural |
| Riley | 110.1 | Mixed |
| Rooks | 6.8 | Rural |
| Rush | 5.3 | Rural |
| Russell | 8.9 | Rural |
| Saline | 68.5 | Mixed |
| Scott | 7.4 | Rural |
| Sedgwick | 403.6 | Urban |
| Seward | 29.3 | Mixed |
| Shawnee | 292.7 | Urban |
| Sheridan | 3.4 | Rural |
| Sherman | 6.6 | Rural |
| Smith | 5.7 | Rural |
| Stafford | 6.8 | Rural |
| Stanton | 3.4 | Rural |
| Stevens | 6.9 | Rural |
| Sumner | 21.9 | Mixed |
| Thomas | 7.7 | Rural |
| Trego | 4.2 | Rural |
| Wabaunsee | 8.3 | Rural |
| Wallace | 2.0 | Rural |
| Washington | 7.9 | Rural |
| Wichita | 3.8 | Rural |
| Wilson | 17.9 | Rural |
| Woodson | 8.2 | Rural |
| Wyandotte | 1,070.0 | Urban |

Source: Kansas Statistical Abstract 1993-94